THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

NEWS TO WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN WAR.

LONDON, August 8.—The relations between the Governments of Austria and Italy are assuming a threatening attitude.

SHIP "DANUBE" BURNED AT SEA.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—The ship *Danube*, from Bristol for the United States, has been burned at sea. Her passengers and crew were saved and brought to this port by the ship *Compeer*, from Mobile.

SUNDRY ITEMS CORRECTED.

Some items in the European news by the cable should have read as follows:—

The *Colorado*, Admiral Goldsborough's flagship of the United States squadron, from Lisbon, has arrived at Plymouth, and sailed for Cherbourg. The *Frolic* is with her.

The great prize-fight for the championship of England, between Jem Mace and Joe Goss took place to-day, August 7. Twenty-one rounds were fought, when Mace was declared the winner.

THE DEFUNCT DIET.—The German Diet, on quitting Frankfort, removed, as has been stated, to Augsburg, but as a matter of form only. A Berlin letter gives some details respecting the present composition of that assembly:—"In the first place, it comprises the representative of Austria, then those of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, and of Hesse-Darmstadt, with the envoys of Saxe-Meiningen, Lichtenstein, and the younger branch of Reuss; so much for the reigning princes. To them must be added the representatives of princes *in partibus infidelium*, that is to say, of the territories occupied by the Prussian armies, and consisting of Saxony, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort. The Grand Duke of Hesse will soon pass from the first category into the second, and the Grand Duke of Baden is believed to be only waiting for the approach of the Prussians to recall his troops from the Federal army, and his envoy from Augsburg." The number of sovereigns having representatives in the Diet, and being in possession of their States, will then be reduced to four—the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Prince of Lichtenstein.

WHY BENEDEK WAS DEFEATED.—In the church of the Jesuits, at Vienna, a few days ago, Father Kinklowstroem declared in the pulpit, that if the Austrian army had been beaten its reverses were not to be attributed to the defective combinations of its chiefs, the needle-gun, or the skill of the Prussian generals, but solely to the will of PROVIDENCE, who had thus punished Austria for having confided the chief command to Benedek, a Protestant, and an enemy of the true religion. "The reverend gentleman," observes the *Independance*, "appears to have forgotten to explain how and why Providence, having permitted a Protestant to be defeated, had, at the same time, allowed two princes of the same religion to be rewarded by victory."

CIGARS FOR THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—A letter from Heidleberg has the following:—"The news which reaches us from Frankfort is not of a nature to reassure the population menaced with invasion. The incredible war contribution of eight cigars a head, of which I spoke yesterday, was not a ridiculous invention of party spirit, it was a reality. Only I ought to add that the soldiers, less immoderate than their chiefs, in general refuse to accept them, and content themselves with two or three. Here people are quite easy on this subject; they will offer the famous cigars of the Palatinate, and there is no man living who could resist the action of three of those. If General de Falkenstein compelled the Prussians to smoke eight, he would put the heroism of his troops to a rude test."

A STORY OF A SENTINEL.—A story is told of a Prussian sentinel stationed on the steeple at Troppau, and left behind there when his company retreated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be gained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him a good supply of cartridges, announced that, unless he was regularly and well fed, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The good soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was reoccupied by the Prussians and he was relieved.

A DISGUSTED OFFICER.—The German journals state that Colonel Pechmann, of the Bavarian army, in despair at the defeat of his regiment at Kissingen, alighted from his horse during the retreat after the battle, and going into the room of a wayside inn, committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

A PARISIAN JOKE.—Among the recent "inventions" in France, which have been brought to light by the discussion on the needle-gun, is one which fires twenty balls a minute and has a musical box in the butt, thus doing away with the necessity of regimental bands.

HUNGARIANS SERVING PRUSSIA.—The Prussian journals announce that a Hungarian legion of about six thousand men has been formed by Prussia at Neisse, and placed under the command of Klapka and other Hungarian officers.

BEER DRINKERS.—The Cologne *Gazette* says that the eight thousand Bavarians who had been stationed at Schleusingen drank, during their two and a half days' stay at that place, ninety thousand quarts of beer.

Another Indian War—Destruction of Forts and Murders of United States Soldiers.

THE WAR COMMENCED AGAIN—SIX MEN MURDERED.

LEAVENWORTH, August 9.—The express messenger from Junction City, Kansas, has received information from a brother of one of the massacred men, that the Indians have murdered six men in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. The Indian war has commenced again. Several white men have been killed near Fort Reno. The Indians are stealing and driving off large numbers of cattle and horses. The Indians attacked a wagon train carrying overland telegraph wire, near Julesburg, but were driven off.

MURDER OF A UNITED STATES OFFICER—TWENTY-FOUR MEN SCALPED.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—General Grant received a despatch, this afternoon, dated Fort Reno, announcing the murder by the Indians of Lieutenant Daniels, 20th Infantry, on July 20. Since the 14th ult., 24 men have been scalped between Brown's Springs and Tongue river.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—THREE FORTS BURNED AND THIRTY-FIVE MEN KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The *Republican* has a special despatch from St. Joseph, which says:—

"Dates from Fort Saratoga to the 1st instant, state that the Indian war has commenced again. Several white men have been killed near Fort Reno by the Indians, who are stealing and driving off large numbers of cattle. Dates from Julesburg to the 2d instant say that the Government herd at Fort Laramie and a lot of cattle belonging to ranch-men, one mile from the fort, were driven off by the Indians, who had also burned three forts on Powder river, and killed thirty-five men. Fort Conner and several trains in that vicinity had been destroyed, and a number of people killed."

The latter part of the above despatch is not fully credited.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN.

He Denounces the President as a Demagogue, Upholds the Radical Congress, and Pitches into the South.

CHICAGO, August 9.—On the occasion of the nomination of General John A. Logan for Congressman at large, by the State Republican Convention at Springfield, yesterday, the General accepted the nomination in a speech of great length. He commenced his speech with a defense of Congress and its acts, and a severe attack upon the President, saying that Johnson became President by the hand of an assassin, whose heart was black and brain was diseased with the desire to perform some great act for the benefit of traitors and treason.

He became President in that way by the act of this man Booth, and most faithfully has he performed his duty by that only constituent who made him President. After appealing to the Convention to stand by Congress, he passed to the platform. The issue on which the contest is to be fought is the Constitutional amendment. All men born here shall be citizens, and those who come here should be made citizens if they can take the oath of allegiance. He was heartily in favor of making negroes citizens. He was in favor of equalizing representation in Congress. The South must have no more for its votes than the North. Representation must be based on the actual voting population.

In relation to disfranchisement of Rebel officials, civil and military, the only fault he had to find with the amendment was that it does not go far enough. He was opposed to the repeal of the iron-clad oath, and would sit and starve in Congress before he would give his consent to its repeal. The South should be grateful for our proposition in relation to the national debt. We propose to protect them from paying their debts to England, who assisted them to go into the Rebellion, and gave them encouragement, and trusted them for her pay.

We propose to protect them by saying to these English holders of Rebel bonds:—"Gentlemen, you can't collect any such debts as those." We propose to protect the South, and in return the South will have to help us pay our debts. When you do all these things you may be represented in Congress, but until you consent to do them you cannot be. It may be five years, it may be more, and if it was left to me I would say:—"Until you adopt the Constitutional amendment, if it is forty years, you shall not come in."

The speaker felt alarm at what was going on in reference to the future. He believed that Andrew Johnson, when he was inaugurated Vice-President, by his own conduct lost the confidence of his party. Believing that, and looking at all that had happened since, he (General Logan) came to this conclusion. When all things were created, in the Creation it was necessary to have animals for all kinds of work, and when the Almighty looked around for a demagogue he found Andrew Johnson and made him. Thereupon Andrew Johnson began to look around to see what he could do to make his calling and election sure. He said to himself:—"I cannot be nominated again by the people who nominated me before. I must figure up a plan for renomination by the other party."

Hence he got up a policy to create a breach between himself and Congress. By this means he would get the sympathy of the Democracy and construct a new party, go before the people, and be re-elected. When nominated the Democracy will organize in the North and the South and hold the election, and if we fail to elect a President by the votes of the North, and he fail to carry a majority of the United States, he will declare himself the constitutionally elected President. Be assured that is what they are aiming at, and when they do that it will inaugurate another revolution and more bloodshed. The South understands this plan, and we must defeat it by carrying every Northern State as a unit. He was opposed to temporizing with the South. There was but one way to treat with Rebels.

Take the torch in one hand and the sword in the other, and march to the music of the Union, with the flag unfurled, and sweep over their territory. He had no sympathy for the leading traitors, no commiseration for them. He could forget no man who had lost his life and who had been maimed in this war for the Union, and he could forgive no man who had fought against it. If elected to Congress he would carry out what he had said. He could not forgive the South. There was no use in asking him to do it. If he changed his principles he would give his constituents due time and notice to elect another man in his place.

After an appeal to the Convention to go home and go to work, the General concluded. Many of Mr. Trumbull's friends think that Logan's nomination for Congressman at large withdraws him from the Senatorial track. This is by no means certain. Senator Trumbull was appointed Senator while holding a similar position to Logan's, and, therefore, precedents are against him.

OFFICIAL ARMY GAZETTE.

Official Military Order—Change of the Departments.

The following general order has been issued:—

WAR DEPARTMETT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 6.—By direction of the President, the present arrangement of military divisions and departments is hereby discontinued, and the following divisions and commands substituted:—

First. Department of the East, headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., Major-General George G. Meade to command; to embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Second. Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit, Michigan, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Joseph Hooker to command, will embrace the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Third. Department of the Potomac, headquarters at Richmond, Va., Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield to command, will embrace the States of Virginia and West Virginia.

Fourth. Department of the South, headquarters at Charleston, S. C., Major-General Daniel E. Sickles to command, will embrace the States of North Carolina and South Carolina.

Fifth. Department of the Tennessee, headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, Major-General George H. Thomas to command, will embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Sixth. Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana, Major-General Philip H. Sheridan to command, will embrace the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

Seventh. Department of the Arkansas, headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord to command, will embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory west.

Eighth. Department of the Mississippi, headquarters at Leavenworth, Kansas, Major General Winfield S. Hancock to command, with the same boundaries as now constituted, except such as may be detached to form a new department to be created.

Ninth. Department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha, Neoraska. Brigadier-General Philip St. George Cook to command, with the same boundaries as now constituted, except such as may be detached to form a new department to be created.

Tenth Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco, California, Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell to command, the same as now constituted.

Eleventh. Department of the Columbia, headquarters at Portland, Oregon, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General John Pope to command, the same as now constituted.

Twelfth. Brigadier and Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry will report to Lieutenant-General Sherman, to take command of a Department to be created out of the Department of the Missouri and the Platte, according to his judgment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Thirteenth. Lieutenant-General Wm. T. Sherman is assigned to the general command of the departments of the Arkansas, the Missouri, the Platte, and the new departments to be created. The style of Lieutenant-General Sherman's command will be the Military Division of the Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri.

Fourteenth The departments of California and the Columbia will constitute a military division, under Major-General H. W. Halleck to be called the Military Division of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco, California.

Fifteenth. The Department of Washington, with its present limits, and the States of Delaware and Maryland, headquarters at Washington, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Edward R. S. Canby to command.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER RETIRED.

An order was issued from the War Department yesterday placing on the retired list Brevet Major-General David Hunter, on his own application, General Hunter is Colonel of the 6th United States cavalry, and has been in the service over forty years. His name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, to take effect July 31, 1866.

MAJOR GENERAL R. DELAFIELD RETIRED.

An order has been issued by the War Department to-day placing upon the retired list of the United States Army, by direction of the President, Major-General Richard Delafield, of the Engineer Corps. General Delafield has served over fifty two years continually in the United States Corps of Engineers, during which time he has had charge of some highly important military undertakings.

OUR ROYAL GUEST.

Visitors at the Brevoort House—Personnel of Her Majesty's Suite—Queen Emma's European Tour—Interesting Reminiscences.

Her Majesty, Queen Emma of Hawaii, returned to the Brevoort House on Wednesday evening, much pleased with what she had seen in our great metropolis. After partaking of a private dinner, she received visits from prominent citizens, and remained in her rooms during the evening and not visiting a place of amusement, as erroneously stated.

Henry A. Smythe, Collector of this Port; J. C. Spalding, Barnum W. Field, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Doremus, Mr and Mrs. Henry Grinnell, of New York; J. V. B. Marshall, of Boston; George A. Lathrop, No. 59 West Thirty-sixth street, and Mr. S. U. F. Odell, United States Charge de Affaires to Hawaii, and lady, called on Her Majesty last evening.

Major Hopkins is the Private Secretary of Her Majesty, and has been with her in that capacity since her departure from Hawaii. He is one of the present King's Government Ministers, and will resume his position as such on his return to Hawaii. He is a fine-looking, rather stout, thick-set gentleman, well informed about forty years of age, a good conversationalist, and is exceedingly adapted for the position he now holds as Private Secretary and escort to her Majesty. He was formerly a Major in the Hawaiian army, and is an Englishman by birth.

Miss Iniss Spurgin holds the position of Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. She is a fine Irish looking young English lady, about twenty-five years of age, and is on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Queen. She joined the Queen's party at Queenstown, Ireland.

The young Hawaiian lady reported as one of the Queen's suite, is merely a visitor since the arrival of the party in this city. Whether she will remain with the party and return with them to Hawaii is uncertain.

John Welsh occupies the position of valet to her Majesty. He is a native of Toronto, Canada; has been valet to Queen Emma eleven years, and has always exclusively attended her during that time in that capacity. He is gentlemanly-looking, dressed in good taste, and attentive to the discharge of his duties.

Her Majesty, it is said, is a fine-looking young lady about thirty years of age. She was born in Switzerland. Like the valet, she is *au fait* in the discharge of her duties.

Her Majesty was extremely well received by all those she came in contact with during her European tour. While in London she was the cynosure of all eyes. She visited and received visitors of all ranks and classes, and became a great favorite with the aristocracy and the humanitarians.

Among those who visited her, and were on terms of intimacy, were Captain Inglefield, of the Royal Navy; Lady Laura, of Grattan; the Dowager Countess of Devon; Sir Roderick Murchison and lady; Lady Caroline Charteris; Lord and Lady de Tabley; Dowager Lady Abercrombie; Earl Russell; the Attorney-General; Lady Laura Palmer; Sir Charles and Lady Eastlake; Countess of Leven; Miss Burdett Coutts—with whom the Queen was on the most intimate terms—and Admiral Seymour and lady.

During her Majesty's tour on the Continent she was well received by the aristocracy. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Baden-Baden became quite fond of her, and placed their entire establishment at her disposal.

Her Majesty lived with Lady Franklin during most of the time she was in England. After leaving that country for the continent, her Majesty wintered in the South of France; from there she proceeded to Nice, and remained two weeks, thence proceeded to Geneva, making a four days' journey in carriages, stopping at several places on the way; remained in Genoa eleven days, then proceeded to Florence, where she was completely lionized, and remained a month visiting all the principal places in the vicinity. From Florence she set out for Venice, and remained there eleven days. In Venice every attention possible was paid her, and she enjoyed her sojourn exceedingly. From Venice she proceeded to Milan and through a portion of the south of Germany, making a short stay at Carlsruhe. From Germany she returned to Paris, where she remained eleven days. From Paris she again proceeded to England, visited Ireland, and then started for the United States. Wherever she went, as inferred from the above, on her continental tour, the greatest respect was shown her by all parties, each vieing with the other in showering upon her marks of favor. She was wined, dined, and feasted *ad libitum*. State coaches, carriages, studs of horses, pleasure boats, gondolas, yachts, free *entrees* to all places of amusement, etc., were at her disposal. In Paris the Emperor placed his private box at the theatre at her service, but she only availed herself of the privilege once, and then only for the purpose of testifying her appreciation of the kindness shown her. Her Majesty does not make it a practice to visit theatres, and when in London went to only one place of amusement, "assisting" at an opera at Covent Garden.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

Thirty Freedmen Murdered Near Vicksburg, Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—A private letter to General Howard, Inspector-General, dated Vicksburg, August 3, 1866, says:—

"Things are getting worse in this country every day. Freedmen murders are nothing now. At least thirty have been killed during the past six weeks in this county. Within the past twenty-four hours one Union Southern and two Northern men have complained to me that they have come to town because they dare not remain longer on their places near Edwards' Depot. We are reconstructing so fast that we are all crazy. I'll furnish the money for President Johnson, if he would come down here and run a farm, but I won't insure his scalp. Captain G. Adams, who made a pass at an ex-Confederate captain, is almost as good as the 'high-toned.' Now the utmost delicacy of respect is shown him in all quarters."

AN ANCIENT TOMB-STONE.—On a plantation nearly opposite Jamestown, there is a grave over which lies a slab of slate, bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body
of ye Collonel Thomas Swann,
Who departed this life ye 4th
day of November,
1680."

(with a coat-of-arms representing a lion and a swan, separated by a shield.)

The slab is broken in two, but the inscription is plain and perfect. Horses and cattle have trampled upon it, but have not considerably defaced it. The name of the deceased gentleman was evidently one of those few "that were not born to die." An ancient cedar, four feet and a half thick, stands near the head of the grave. It has been "belted," and is dead, and all the surrounding country is green with "waving corn." In a few years, perhaps, the same hand which belted that ancient tree may upturn the slab of slate, and drive the ploughshare through the grave of the unknown "Collonel Swann."

—Each omnibus passenger in Gottenburg, Sweden, is furnished with a newspaper.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrest of a Large Number of Conspirators—Santa Anna Not a Spy for Maximilian—The Emperor Determined to Use More Severity—Suppression of Newspapers—Movements of French Troops.

MEXICO, July 19.—The idea which seems to be entertained by so many Americans and Mexicans, and expressed by so many journals in the United States, that the ex-Dictator Santa Anna is a spy or emissary of the Emperor Maximilian, has been most emphatically proved erroneous by no less an occurrence than a conspiracy among the most noted civilians and those in high places at the capital of the empire—the Palace of Mexico.

The conspiracy which has been discovered by the detectives of the Government, as will be seen, is one of no insignificant pretensions. On Sunday last, the 15th instant, a strong guard surrounded the mansion of one of the conspirators, entered the building, and arrested forty-two men, among whom are the prominent and veteran supporters of General Santa Anna—Priests Feliciano Chavarria and Ordoñez, the Generals Augustin Zires, Jose de la Parra, Antonia Ma. Zamacoma, Ignacio Ramirez, Augustin Cruz, Jose Rojo Krampner, Pedro Escbavarria, and citizens MM. Puente, Juan Mateos, Manual Parradia, Gabriel Maria Islas, Jose M. Arovo, and Joaquin Alcalde. Documentary evidence was found in the house which clearly proved the conspiracy to be an extensive one, and the conspirators all supporters of Santa Anna.

Those arrested on Sunday were condemned on Monday, and early Tuesday morning all were sent to the Dry Tortugas of Mexico—the State of Yucatan.

On Tuesday at 2 P. M., a guard of Imperial troops entered the Palace and arrested Senor Lacunza, Minister of State, three other members of the Cabinet, and other Palace officials to the number of eleven. When this arrest became known, people became alarmed, really fearing an outbreak of that revolution so long impending.

Santa Anna has been cleared from any connection with the Empire. The conspirators were his friends and supporters, and were combining not only for the overthrow of the Government of the Empire, but for the reinstating of Santa Anna as Dictator, or President of Mexico. It will be observed that the wealth, the talent, power, and influence of the Capital was engaged for him.

The *Sociedad, L'Ere Nouvelle* (French), *La Orquesta*, and *Le Pensamiento*, of Vera Cruz, have all been suppressed. The *Sociedad* and *L'Ere Nouvelle* for reprinting a *critique* on the Mexican expedition from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. The *Orquesta* for its caricature of the funeral procession following this Government to the cemetery; and the *Pensamiento* for criticizing some Government official in Vera Cruz. The Government could not do otherwise than suppress those papers and maintain its dignity. They are only suppressed for a month's time.

Judge Gregg, of Texas, was arrested last Saturday evening at the Garitta, under suspicion that he was a spy for the Liberal Government. He cleared himself from the charge, and proceeded on his way to San Francisco.

The French troops have re-evacuated the city of Parral, in the State of Chihuahua. The town was immediately occupied by 800 Liberals, sent from the city of Chihuahua by Colonel Terraza, military commander of that State. The Imperial troops went to Durango.

The conscription has been suspended indefinitely. No cause of the suspension is known. A cause is surmised, which no doubt is the one.

There were two earthquakes felt in Guadalajara last week. One on Friday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock at night; the second at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 15th inst.

The Liberals (Disidents), says the *Pajora Verde* of to-day, have been divided by Corona into three divisions. One at the northern frontier, under the command of Garcia Morales. Another division commanded by Pesquiera. The third, in the lower part of the State, is commanded by Martinez, whose command or department extends from Alamos to Nacori.

Corona ordered the town of Santiago sacked, for publicly insulting a portion of his troops while passing through the streets.

Manuel Marques y Clodomiro Sota have raised a guerilla party, and are at work in Sinaloa. They first rendezvoused at Lower California. After becoming satisfactorily disciplined, they crossed the gulf into Sinaloa, above Mazatlan. The guerilla chief Tanori has again raised a band of guerillas, and is in the neighborhood of Tepec.

The neighborhood of Jalapa is infested with very troublesome parties of Liberals or guerillas. They frequently ride into the city, catch a citizen or soldier, and fly with their prisoner. The road from Jalapa to Vera Cruz is unsafe, in fact, is only travelled by those able to pay a large escort.

The *Religion y la Sociedad*, a newspaper in Guadalajara, has been suspended. There are now only eleven papers published in the whole territory of Mexico. Only two in the capital, one in Puebla, one in Vera Cruz. In Juarez's time there were 375 newspapers.

—A French artist has taken to painting upon white marble instead of canvas. He is exhibiting in Paris a curious picture printed upon that substance, and entitled "The Execution." It represents a singular looking character who has just performed the feat of decapitating a parrot with his sword. This portion of the picture is painted in oil, but the part representing the floor is done in mosaic work, by inlaying the marble with small pieces of colored stone arranged in regular perspective.

—A flock of alpacas, purchased some years ago by the Australian Government, was sold in June. The Government discontinues the experiment of breeding and acclimatation, and it now passes into private hands. The results are said to be satisfactory, the animals increasing rapidly and being in a healthy condition.

—A tenant-house company has been chartered in Toledo, Ohio, with a capital of $100,000. A number of brick dwelling-houses are to be erected and rented before next winter sets in. It is expected that the investment will pay 12 per cent.

—There exists at Rome secret work-rooms of sculpture, where the works manufactured are arms, heads of the gods, feet of satyrs, and broken torsi—of nobody. By means of a liquid there used, a color of the finest antiquity is communicated to the marbles.

—A disconsolate person named Van Duyne, who was recently committed to Lenox jail from Pittsfield for bigamy, writes to a former acquaintance as follows:—"I hav giv up awl hoaps of gittin out, and must dy aloan in myself of a brokin hart."

—The salary of the newly appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England is $35,000 a year. The other judges have $25,000 each, with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice, who has $40,000 a year. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has $35,000 a year.

—The London *Field* notices that the tax upon dogs, or upon dogs' friends for keeping them, is returned in the financial accounts for the year ending with March, 1866, as amounting in Great Britain to £219,313, an increase of £8084 over the previous year.

—The mortality returns of England for 1864 show that in that year 28 of the men who died, and 70 of the women, had reached one hundred years of age or upwards, one woman dying at 108, and one man at 109. Of these 98 very aged people London had 12.

—The price of a wife in Egypt varies from five shillings to fifteen hundred dollars.

—Hard rubber collars are spoken of.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.

Delegates for the Philadelphia Convention.

The election for delegates to represent the District in the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August, is progressing at the City Hall to-day, as also in Georgetown.

Considerable interest is being manifested, and quite a large vote will be polled. The prominent candidates are Joseph H. Bradley, R. T. Merrick, ex-Mayor Magruder, and Dr. John B Blake.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

General Sheridan's Despatch to be Given to the Public—Progress of the Investigation—Falsity of the Rebel Official Report—Rebel Fears of the Result of the Military Investigation.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DESPATCH TO GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The despatch of General Sheridan of August 1, purporting to have been given in full in the New York *Times* of August 3, will be given to the Associated Press to-morrow complete, as received at headquarters. The other despatches will not be published, their substance, as given, admitting of no doubt of their correctness.

THE STATEMENT OF THE REBEL OFFICIALS FALSE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—Official information at headquarters shows that the statement of Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees, that forty-two policemen and several citizens were either killed or wounded, is an unmitigated falsehood. One policeman died of sunstroke, and about three were badly wounded. One citizen, Rebel, was killed accidentally by the police on the other side.

The record will show the slaughter of over 100 Union men, and the wounding of about 300. These are facts.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—In behalf of the loyal people of Louisiana, I protest against the report of Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees, Mayor Monroe, and the Rebel General Herron, to the President. They are all, as will be proven, accessories to the murder of our Union citizens before or after the fact. The evidence of trustworthy gentlemen, now before the Military Commission, will prove their statements to be almost wholly untrue. They, with President Johnson, are responsible for the massacre of our Union citizens, as will be clearly proven in time. The three first named concocted and carried on the scheme for breaking up the Convention, and the President approved their bloody work. Strenuous efforts are being made at Washington and in this city by interested parties to stop the military investigation going on, fearing the results. The President is doing all he dare do to screen the guilty parties, and is only prevented by the intermixed remonstrance of Generals Grant and Sheridan from handing the city back to the control of the murderers of our Union men. I have it from trustworthy authority that General Sheridan's telegram of the 1st of August was perverted for political purposes. Among the sentences withheld from publication was one that he (Sheridan) held Mayor John J. Monroe responsible for the murders committed on Monday.

Lieutenant Butts, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been murdered and robbed in Jackson Parish.

Rebels are complaining that they did not kill enough Yankees and conventioners, but brag that the time is coming when they will finish their work. Union men are afraid to go out on the streets after dark, and invariably barricade their homes during the night, while the present police is composed of Thugs. Life is terribly insecure day or night.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Cheering for Jeff Davis—Judge Warmouth—Mayor Monroe.

The New Orleans *Tribune* of a late date contains the following:—

"We see that the cheers for Jeff. Davis on Monday very much embarrass our 'reconstructed secessionists.' We will therefore add new details to the facts. Cheers for Davis were given at different times, but mainly around Dostie's body, which was then believed to be a corpse, and was lying near the corner of Canal and Dryades streets.

"Several spectators in the hall, who were taken in custody by police officers, escaped the fury of the assassins by the officers exclaiming:—'Don't touch him; I know him!' 'Kill the d——d Yankee son of a b——' 'No; I know him; HE IS A REBEL.' Several lives have been saved in that way. As to the firing upon the Federal flag, and the subsequent tearing of that flag, the evidence is conclusive. The flag itself was pretty good evidence, as it was in rags.

"The Hon. H. C. Warmouth left yesterday evening at 5 o'clock for the North.

"There was a rumor yesterday that John T. Monroe, fearing revelations before the Investigating Board, had fled from the city. We were unable to ascertain the truth of that rumor."

THE BUTLER CANAL.—We learn that as soon as Mr. Gill completes the channel on the Warwick bar to a width of ninety feet, he will proceed with the dredging machine to the canal at Dutch Gap, and see what can be done with it. He hopes by deepening it to make it useful to the river boats. At all events he will give it an examination, in order to satisfy himself on this point, and if he finds that it may be made practically useful, he will put the dredging machine at work upon it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

—It is said that a well-known barber of Buffalo made up his list, amounting to five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and handed it in at the office of internal revenue. The clerk glanced at the footing, and remarked, "No taxes on incomes below six hundred dollars."

Some minutes later, noticing the tonsorial artist standing patiently, the clerk inquired:—

"Waiting for anything?"

S.—"My sixty-three dollars."

Clerk.—"What sixty-three dollars?"

S.—"Why my income was only five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and I understood the Government would make it up to me."

—From a return just presented to Parliament it appears that there are fifty towns in Ireland, with a population of upwards of three thousand each, which are unrepresented in Parliament. The total rateable valuation of Ireland is £13,000,000.

—The *Gaceta* of Madrid announces that the Queen has commuted the sentence of death passed on one hundred and sixteen soldiers engaged in the late revolt, into that of ten years' transportation.

—An English journal says:—"The first delivery of the new breech-loaders for the army is due at the War Office on the 4th of August. The instalment is small, being only 100. The issue will, however, soon average 1500 to 2000 a week."

—One of the monster farms of modern times is that of General Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of an unbroken body of 900 square miles, over which countless thousands of horses, cattle, and sheep are grazing.

—Most of the jokes upon the needle-gun are only sew sew.

—High coloring—steeple painting.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 10, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance. New 5-20s sold at 107¼, no change; and 10-40s at 100, an advance of ¼; 105 was bid for 7-30s, 110⅜ for 6s of 1881, and 109½ for old 5-20s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 94¼, and old do. at 94½.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Pennsylvania sold at 57¼, no change; and Norristown at 68½, no change. 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Reading; 56 for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 37¾ for Catawissa preferred; 32¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; 55½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 44½ for Fifth and Sixth; 58 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 18½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32, and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 32. 226 was bid for North America; 142½ for Philadelphia; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 82 for Western; 65½ for City; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for preferred do.; 57½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 54½ for Delaware Division.

Coal shares are in demand at an advance. Fulton sold at 7¼, an advance of ¼; New York and Middle at 5¼@5⅝, a slight advance; and Big Mountain at 4½, a slight advance.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148⅝; 11 A. M., 148½; 12 M., 148½; 1 P. M., 148⅜.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"In money no change. Call loans are 4@5 per cent., with exceptional loans at 3 per cent on Government. There is no pressure on National Bank currency, and the orders from the interior are increasing. In commercial paper little doing. Best names pass at 5 per cent., and good at 5½@6 per cent."

The *Bank Note Reporter* says:—

"This year the street is stupid beyond precedent. Money is cheap—very cheap; the range is from 3@7 per cent. Call loans, on the very best of securities, and to the very best of borrowers, are made at 3@4 per cent., while three and four months A No 1 paper goes at 6@7 per cent. These facts show there is a wide-spread benefit that in October, November, and December money will be scarce and dear. State bank currency flows home for redemption. We believe that $10,000 000 will be cancelled in the present month. The country banks take it, but at a discount of ½ per cent. for New York, Eastern, and New Jersey. Our rates of discount are:—For New York State, ¼ discount; for New England, ½ discount; for New Jersey, ¼ discount; for Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, ¼@½ discount."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says:—

"There was a very quiet feeling in monetary circles to-day, but there was no material change in the condition of the market. Prime paper was in active demand at 10 per cent. per annum, while second and third-rate paper was discounted on the street at 1@1½ per cent per month. Eastern exchange was very scarce, and the market ruled firm at par buying and 1 10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at a premium of 60c. per $1000. Several of the leading bankers had to express currency to-day to meet their drafts".

—On and after the 1st of August, the banks of issue, both National and State, are to be taxed 10 per cent. on any of their old notes they pay out after that date. But this by no means depreciates the old State bank notes which are held by the people at large. They are just the same in value as they were before the 10 per cent. tax law went into effect, and the banks that issued them are required to redeem them just as before. The law imposes the tax exclusively on the banks which may pay them out hereafter, but the tax does not apply to the circulation outstanding previous to the 1st of August.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$550 U S 10-40s coup	100	$2000 Susq Cnl bds.	59½
$7000 U S 5-20s 65 coup	107½	100 sh Ocean	4½
$600 City 6s new	98½	100 sh do	s60 4½
$2000 do mun	98½	40 sh Pa R	lots 57½
$8000 Alleg Co 6s	72	10 sh Mech Bank	32
$2000 C. & Am. 6s	83 87½	10 sh M & M Bk	32
$3000 do	89 89	200 sh N Y & M	lots 5⅝
$2000 do m 6s	84½	50 sh do	5½
$3050 do 6wn	94½	500 sh Fulton	lots 7½
$2000 Ph & E 6s	90½	10 sh Acad Mu	lots 69

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	148¼	148½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13½	13⅞
" " July, 1864	13	13½
" " August, 1864	12½	12½
" " October, 1864	11½	11⅝
" " Dec., 1864	10½	10⅝
" " May, 1865	8¼	8⅜
" " August, 1865	7	7⅛
" " Sept., 1865	6½	6⅝
" " October 1865	6	6¼

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending August 9, 1866, was:—

	Tons Cwt.
	36,391·00
Corresponding week last year	31 648 10
Increase for the week	4 742 10
Tonnage for this season to Aug. 9, 1866	779,877 04
Corresponding time last year	398,643·11
Increase for the year	381,253·13

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 10.—The market for Flour continues very quiet. There is no demand for shipment, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption. About 800 barrels were taken, chiefly North western extra family, at $10@10 75, including small lots of superfine at $6 50@7 50; old stock extras at $7·50@8 50; fresh-grown new wheat extra family at $11·50@13; old Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Kentucky.

From the Tribune.

Kentucky, in 1860, could not be accused of an earnest desire to rebel. In her population of over a million, and two hundred and twenty-five thousand slaves, were many Union men, who, though in strong sympathy with the South, cherished the hope that her supremacy might be maintained without re-orting to war. Time proved too many of these men to be for the Union merely because they hoped the South would continue to control the Government. Berian Magoffin, near the close of 1860, expressed their views when he argued against secession, on the ground that the North would consent to amend the Constitution in a way which would establish slavery firmly under the protection of the National Government. But, so soon as it became clear that the Republican party, while willing to give slavery the benefit of existing laws, was resolved to go no further, the pressure in favor of secession became almost irresistible. Early in 1861 the people were divided into two great parties. The Union party, including the War Democracy, marked out in convention a policy which it was hoped would prevent war, to which they declared unalterable opposition. But this policy was too weak and timid to endure. The Governor, in his message in January, disapproved of secession, but equally objected to coercion. The Legislature, in February, appealed to the Southern States to abandon war like preparations, at the same time renewing the protest against coercion, and proposing a National Convention. In March, it denounced the Confederate Government for interfering with the navigation of the Mississipol. In this neutral position Kentucky remained till April; and even after the attack on Fort Sumter she refused to have anything to do with the war. Governor Magoffin refused to obey the requisition for troops, and, in answer to the Secretary of War, replied, "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." This language caused well-grounded suspicion of the Governor's loyalty, but the people were still true, and in May, when the election was held for delegates to the Border State Convention, the vote was emphatically for the Union. Then followed the Governor's proclamation, virtually recognizing the Confederacy, and forbidding either Union or Rebel armies from invading the soil of Kentucky. In June Union representatives were elected to Congress from nine districts; in the tenth, a State Rights candidate was chosen. Up to July Kentucky succeeded in maintaining this neutrality, but in that month both Union and Rebel troops had entered the State, and Governor Magoffin's protests were unheeded by both parties. In the meanwhile, the secessionists had strongly urged the Governor to seize the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and allow it to be used by the Tennessee Rebels. The Federal and Southern armies had received many volunteers from Kentucky, and the Tennessee (Rebel) troops had invaded the State. In September, General Grant occupied Paducah, and issued a proclamation that he had come for the defense of the State. Thus ended the neutrality of Kentucky. That the people were for the Union is sufficiently shown by the resolution adopted by the Legislature in September, 1861, directing the Governor, by a vote of 71 to 26, to order the Rebel troops out of the State. This the Governor vetoed, but it was passed over the veto; the order was issued, but, of course, not obeyed. The Legislature nobly followed this movement by a series of resolutions declaring that the Rebel invaders must be expelled, and desiring General Anderson to take command of the State volunteers. Thus Kentucky gave her earnest and active aid to the Union. Forty thousand volunteers were called out, and the State was ready to repel the Rebel invaders. The people enthusiastically sustained these measures, and the Legislature meeting again in November, again pledged its faith to the Government. But the Rebels were numerous and active. November 27 they called a Convention, which passed an Ordinance of Secession and elected a Provisional Government. During December the war actually began in the State, and a brief campaign followed, in which the Union forces were victorious. Seventy thousand Federal troops were concentrated in December, with 26,000 Kentucky volunteers. By the beginning of March, 1862, the Rebels were expelled from the state. Humphrey Marshall, John C. Breckinridge, and many other leading men, joined the Southern army. In August, Governor Magoffin resigned his office, and the Legislature elected James F. Robinson to fill the unexpired term.

At this time a new element entered the politics of the State. Mr. Lincoln's proposition of a system of gradual emancipation in the Border States was considered by the Legislature and repudiated. In all other respects the Government was sustained. An act was passed authorizing a draft, by 64 to 9. All thoughts of neutrality were abandoned, and the majority of the people had declared in favor of the Union. A guerilla war began in the southern counties, and the notorious John Morgan intensified the Union feeling by his daring raids. The Provisional Government, which never had more than a nominal existence, was driven from the State by the advance of General Grant. Little fighting took place in Kentucky in 1863, and her troops were chiefly employed in other States. The value of slaves declined; business was interrupted; the lower counties were ruined by raids; many of the railroads were destroyed. Kentucky now began to occupy a position of more than usual political importance. It was evident that the Confederacy, unless by some inconceivable and overwhelming victory, would never gain possession of the State, and her relations to the Union, on account of slavery, threatened to cause new trouble.

In February, 1863, the Legislature renewed its professions of loyalty, but protested against the "unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of the Executive." This protest was chiefly directed against the Emancipation Proclamation. The majority, however, while taking this view, were strongly in favor of prosecuting the war. A minority report, on the contrary, declared against giving any assistance to the Executive in prosecuting the war upon an anti-slavery basis, and in favor of an armistice. This minority, unable to do anything in the Legislature, called a convention to oppose the war; but it was dispersed by order of the military authorities. Virtually it was an attempt of the Secessionists to gain political control of the State. The election laws of 1862-3 aided greatly to baffle their schemes. All persons who participated in the Rebellion were expatriated, and oaths of loyalty were required. Previous to the election of Governor Bramlette, August 3, General Burnside placed the State under martial law. To show how greatly the vote was diminished by the tests of loyalty, and the number of citizens who had joined the Rebel army, the total vote of 1860 stood 146,216, to 85,695 in August, 1863. Governor Bramlette's majority was over 50,000. An entirely Union Senate was elected, and of 100 members of the House, but five or six were elected on the Democratic ticket. The Governor's message interpreted the public sentiment to be thoroughly loyal to the Government in the attempt to suppress the Rebellion, but to be conservative in regard to slavery. The great measures of the Government, which were meant to destroy the resources of the Rebellion, could not be adapted to suit the peculiar position of Kentucky as a loyal slave State, but this difficulty the Kentuckians failed to appreciate. Thus we see that its politics had passed through several stages, which may be stated as follows:—

In 1860-1, a position of absolute neutrality.

In 1861-2, a legislative declaration of loyalty to the Union.

In 1862-3, the expulsion of the Rebel invaders and the Rebel Provisional Government.

In 1863-4 the Union party was divided into two great sections—one of unconditional loyalists, the other of conservatives who denied the right of the Government to interfere in any way with the negroes of Kentucky. About the beginning of 1864, it became evident that the Government intended to bring the negroes into military service. The Governor strongly opposed this purpose, and prohibited such recruiting. The Legislature, in February, declared it impolitic; but Congress, on the 24th, passed an act enrolling in the national forces all able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of 25 and 45. This caused much dissatisfaction, which Mr. Lincoln endeavored to remove by his well-known letter of April 4, to A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., in which he declared the drafting of the negroes a military necessity. It failed to satisfy the Conservatives, and the Governor complained to the Legislature, so late as January, 1865, that the United States military authorities in the State violated the laws. The Union and the Democratic parties speedily formed an issue on the enlistment of negroes. At the Union Democratic Convention of May, 1864, and the Democratic Convention of June, the course of the Government was warmly condemned, nor was the feeling lessened when, in July, the President, in consequence of a new invasion of the State, and the conspiracies of the "Sons of Liberty," etc., found it neces ary to establish martial law. At the Chicago Convention, the two conservative parties united, and Kentucky was carried for McClellan by a majority of 36,515. The Presidential election of 1864 thus emphatically showed the political position of the State, and no new movements of importance occurred until after the war ended in 1865. Events then tended steadily to emancipation, slave property was of little value, and labor was disorganized. The Legislature, however, in February, refused by resolution to adopt the amendment to the National Constitution abolishing slavery. The subject continued to be debated, with much excitement, till it was finally settled by the ratification of the amendment by two-thirds of the States. At the State election in August last the adoption of the amendment was the main issue between the Unionists and conservatives, and the vote resulted in a tie in the Senate and a majority of sixteen conservatives in the House. Of the members of Congress, five were conservative and four Unionists; the vote being 57,562 for the first ticket and 54,008 for the latter. In November the Legislature again refused to ratify the amendment, and repealed the act of expatriation, which has materially affected the results of the election held on the 6th.

From this summary of the political movements in Kentucky since 1860, a correct opinion may be formed of the present condition of the State. Kentucky, conservative before the war, allowed her conservatism to interfere too much with the great plans of the Government during the war; and since its close she has consistently adhered to her former policy.

The Rights of the States in the Union.

From the Times.

A common concern in material interests is urged by Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, as a reason for hastening the restoration of the Union. The South suffers financially under its exclusion from Congress; its welfare is ignored in the revision of old taxes and the imposition of new ones; its public works are denied the assistance which is lavished upon projects in the North and West, and the prolongation of the period of uncertainty prevents the influx of capital and enterprise which is essential to its recuperation. The depression reacts upon other parts of the Union. Until the South regains its *status*, the North will be deprived of its best customer, or will realize but imperfectly the business benefits of the relationship. As a mere question of commercial advantage, the North has a heavy stake in the position of the South, and a deep interest in its early restoration.

But the argument in relation to identity of interest might be extended without weakening its force. From things material it might be carried to things political. The rights which are disregarded in the case of the South are rights which, in the case of the North, would not be peacefully surrendered. The policy acted upon by Congress in dealing with the South involves a principle to which the North would not quietly submit. It concerns the States, as such. It affects the rights of a State as a State—its standing under the Constitution, its title and powers as defined by the Constitution, its privileges by virtue of an instrument to which Congress itself is subordinate.

There has, doubtless, been a lack of cohesiveness and consistency in the radical policy, so far as it applies to the position of the Southern States. At one time they have been treated as States, at another as Territories; as States, when appealed to in their sovereign capacity to ratify a Constitutional amendment; as Territories, when refusing to recognize their constitutional right to representation. Either fact is fatal to the theory of the other.

And yet, aside from paradox and irrespective of inconsistency, the radical purpose is plain enough. It discards altogether the rights of the Southern States, constitutionally considered. It arrogates authority to keep them out of the Union by keeping them out of Congress, and to legislate for them as it pleases, without the remotest reference to their wants and wishes as proclaimed by themselves. In other words, it assumes autaority to govern them according to its fancy, in utter defiance of their constitutional right to govern themselves. The doctrine of State suicide has not, indeed, been invested with form and shape by any legislative enactment; but, for practical purposes, the course of Congress implies the non-possession by the States of any right which the Congressional majority are bound to respect.

No law has been passed affirming the territorial condition of the States; but the temper, the talk, and the tactics of the radicals point distinctly to the conclusion that in their judgment the South is no longer an aggregate of States, but an aggregate of Territories, whose governmental future is dependent on the will of Congress.

That this principle will, under certain circumstances, be hereafter more openly acted upon, is extremely probable. The Chicago *Tribune*, one of the boldest and ablest of the radical journals, thus foreshadows a contingency and its intended consequences:—

"It seems probable that the South will not accept the mild terms offered to them in the Constitutional amendment. If they do not it will be the clear duty of the present Congress to lay the axe at the root of Andrew Johnson's provisional Governments, and reorganize them on the basis of impartial suffrage. There will be no war of races then. Instead of it there will be repect for law and submission to it. General Grant knows how to establish and execute anything which the law making power may enact, without leaving any war of races in his track."

There is no reticence or ambiguity in this. If the Southern States fail to ratify the Constitutional amendment which has been submitted to them, their right to self government is to be trampled under foot, their constitutional right to regulate the suffrage annulled, and their entire machinery of government to be reconstructed according to the radical model. This is what the Chicago *Tribune* threatens. And we know no journal that is better informed as to the radical plans, or more likely to be intrusted with their promulgation.

The revolutionary measure thus indicated as a probable contingency might be discredited, if it were at variance with the tone displayed by radical leaders since the close of the session. Unfortunately, the reverse is the fact. The Chicago journalist simply states directly the practical result of the utterances of Senator Trumbull since his return to Illinois, of Mr. Speaker Colfax upon the stump in Indiana, and of Senator Wilson among his disciples in Massachusetts. The whole radical party declare that the South shall not be readmitted to Congress until it conforms to certain conditions, to be by them dictated. From this position a short step leads to that other position assumed by the Chicago *Tribune*. If the South will not voluntarily accept terms dictated by Congress, it shall be compelled to yield to them; and to this end the plighted faith of the nation shall be broken, the Governments organized in reliance upon that faith overthrown, and the future of the Southern States be made subject to universal negro suffrage.

All this means neither more nor less than revolution. Disguise it as we may, mince words as we may, the contingent action promised by the Chicago journalist—and which will follow logically from the premises laid down by the radical leaders—is the equivalent of revolution.

The twenty-six States now in the Union cannot afford to look patiently on while this programme is being worked out. The policy which threatens the constitutional existence of the ten States at present excluded from Congress undermines the foundation of the liberties of every other State. The rights of New York under the Constitution are not more sacred than those of North Carolina; and there will be no safety anywhere if the radical theory be in a single instance reduced to practice.

The President's Recent Unlawful Assumption of Power in Louisiana.

From the World.

The *Evening Post* pursues its inculpations of President Johnson with so much heat that it has lost its judgment and become incapable of perceiving the plainest distinctions. When it imputed to us the opinion—which we never held—that the Federal Government could not protect a State against invasion except on its own application, we denied the imputation and exposed the absurdity of the opinion. The *Post*—still in such a muddle that it cannot take in the meaning of a plain English sentence—rejoins in the following citation from the Constitution:—

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened)' against domestic violence."

It is obvious enough that it is only the last of the three grounds of interpocition here enumerated that requires an application from the State, although the *Post*, in the hurry and tumult of spirits which it brings to this discussion, understands the qualifying clause to relate to the whole three. But journalism disdains to turn pedagogue and instruct its contemporaries in English grammar.

The *Post* declines to discuss the conduct of the President in any other than its legal and consitutional aspect, thereby implying, as we suppose, that it thinks it stands on impregnable ground in accusing the President of an illegal assumption of power. Its chief head of accusation is, that he has "virtually deposed the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and set up an agent of his own in place of the regularly elected authorities." The *Post* is borne away by its vituperative fervor into making statements which are not only broader than the facts, but for which the facts afford no color of plausibility. Previous to the meeting of the Convention, Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees and Attorney-General Herron addressed telegrams to the President, making certain inquiries. To these inquiries the President replied; and, of course, addressed his replies to the persons who had solicited the information. How could he have done otherwise? And yet the fact that these telegrams were not sent to Governor Wells, but to the persons who had asked for them, is construed by the *Post* as a dismissal of Governor Wells from office! This is the head and front of President Johnson's offending; this the dangerous violation of the Constitution for which he is aspersed by the *Post* with an incessant stream of invective! In what part of the Constitution does that journal find the strange doctrine laid down that it is a heinous assumption of power for the President to direct a reply to the same persons who ask him for information? To the Lieutenant-Governor the President replied as follows:—

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana:—The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A despatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Governor Wells this morning. ANDREW JOHNSON.

This was two days before the riot, and it will strike readers who have not quite lost their wits as a singular method of "deposing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State." It was addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor because it was he that had asked for it, but it gave him notice of another communication on the same subject which had been addressed to the Governor. Moreover, it showed all proper deference to the State authorities in saying that the military would be used to sustain, and not to obstruct the proceedings of the courts. A communication more observant of all personal, official, and legal proprieties, a communication evincing a more studied deference for State rights, could not easily be framed, even by the obligatory scribes of the *Post*. Will they tell us in what respect it could be mended?

Two days afterwards, and before the meeting of the Convention, the President sent the following telegram in reply to the Attorney-General:—

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana:—You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who turn up or assume to exercise any power or authority without first obtaining the consent of the people of the State.

If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State.

The people must first be consulted in changing the organized laws of the State.

Usurpation will not be tolerated.

The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

If, in sending this telegram, the President was guilty of a dangerous violation of the Constitution, we would gladly be informed in what particular. Was it in addressing it to Mr. Herron? If so, show us the clause of the Constitution which forbids the President to address a communication to any person he pleases. Was it in making Mr. Herron the bearer of a message to General Sheridan? It is a strange notion, indeed, that the Commander-in-Chief cannot communicate with his subordinates through any channel he pleases. In chasing down the absurdity of the *Post's* charge, we will still further inquire, whether it is the substance of the message, instead of the selection of the messenger, which is so portentous an infraction of the Constitution? General Sheridan was directed to do—what? To obey the caprices of Attorney General Herron? No; nothing of the kind; but "to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies." If the President thought the Louisiana Convention an illegal and usurping assembly, it would be difficult to show that he violated the Constitution in holding that opinion, since he retains a citizen's privilege of free thought and free expression. But he did not make his own opinion, on that point, the measure of General Sheridan's or General Baird's duty, but simply directed them to sustain the civil authorities of the State.

It will be seen, therefore, that the *Post's* arraignment of the President completely breaks down. It is unsupported by evidence; is contradicted by evidence; and it flies in the teeth of common sense.

Mr. Blair's Letter.

From the Daily News.

We cannot too heartily commend this well-timed letter. Its temper and spirit are admirable, and its reasoning forcible and conclusive. The writer's defense of the South against the charge of treason is particularly striking, and will draw to him the hearts of all that unfortunate people. They feel that not the lightest burden which the adverse fate of war has laid upon them, is that they must bear in silence the infamous charge of treason with which their ungenerous victors persist in insulting them. For, though they feel in their own hearts that they have been guilty of no treason, though they know that history will acquit them of that infamous charge, and that the civilized world, by its expressed admiration of their conduct, even now attests its belief that they have been guilty of no crime, it is yet hard for them to bear the opprobrious epithet of traitor, when hurled against them by their armed conquerors. That they have been so ably and so generously defended against this grievous charge by a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, will only touch their hearts the more deeply.

If all those who shall be sent to the Philadelphia Convention would but be governed by the feelings which inspired this letter, what glorious results would be attained! The spirit of conciliation and peace which would then reign in that body, and direct its deliberations, would result in the adoption of a policy which would commend itself to the judgment of all those who desire to see the Government re-established on its ancient foundations, and who wish to see the restoration of peace and prosperity throughout the land. To such action the heart of the people would respond with an energy of enthusiasm which would sweep everything before it, as has been done in Kentucky, and the convention would see the perfect realization of its patriotic labors, in the utter overthrow of the radicals and the restored vitality of the Constitution.

Of course there are opinions, sentiments, and expressions in Mr. Blair's letter which we do not entertain, and cannot approve, but we repeat that, coming, as it does, from a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, this letter is worthy of all praise, and does infinite credit to the head and heart of its author.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. John Cessna, General John A. Logan, Major General B. F. Butler, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Thomas Marshall, General Joshua T. Owen, Hon. S. E. Dimmick, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Gov Brownlow, of Tenn., Hon. A. W. Denison, Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass., Hon. Morton McMichael, General J. W. Fisher, General C. Albright, Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.
E. B. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 12w Chairman State Committee.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6s

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 4 wfm§ No. 716 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND. 2§ S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Morgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do well to avail themselves of the present foreign demand, and exchange them for the new and more desirable

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865.

At present they will obtain about Two Per. Cent profit by the Exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 4 6trp] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 28sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 25th day of June, 1866.

6 15 m,w2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal Quebec Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w,m2m Passenger Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 32 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street, 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson, 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street, 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield, 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2 Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN C. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular fares.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 26 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 40 P. M. Fast Express, due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 00 A. M. Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Office 8, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, (Continental Hotel).

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by having orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

THE EXTRA BOUNTY BILL—WHOM IT AFFECTS.—There seems to be a general misunderstanding in regard to the Bounty bill passed by Congress the last day of the session, which grants one hundred dollars extra bounty to the three-year soldiers and fifty dollars to the two-year men. The evil effects of the anticipated windfall have already begun to be visible among those of the working classes who expect to receive the money under the law; and numerous cases have come under our notice in which steady and industrious hands have either so deported themselves as to endanger their places, or to have thrown up their situations in anticipation. To them we will say a word, after explaining the bill. The first part to be noticed is that the fifty dollar section has nothing to do with the soldiers of this State. It was introduced for the benefit of the "two year" regiments of New York and Indiana. Pennsylvania sent no two-year regiments out. Men from our State who have served two years in a three-year regiment do not come under this section, and they take nothing under the act unless *discharged for wounds.*

Soldiers who had enlisted for three years, and have been discharged for disability before their term of service had expired, do not fall under the provisions of the law. It is probable that they will be attended to next session, but under the present Bounty bill they are not entitled to any pay. This seems to us like injustice. It is certainly only fair that men who have expressed a desire to serve three years, and who have only been prevented by their health failing them, while striving to do their duty, should be treated the same as though they had served out their enlisted time. It was because of no fault of theirs that nature was not sufficiently strong. The spirit indeed was willing, though the flesh was weak.

Again, veteran volunteers do not come under the law. They have already received more than the one hundred dollars, and this extra bounty is expressly granted only to such as have not received heretofore that sum. As the law at present stands the only persons clearly entitled are the soldiers of 1861, 1862, or 1863, who have served out three years, or have been discharged for wounds; or the widow, orphan children, or parents of those soldiers who have died or been killed in service, or have died of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, always providing that the claimant has not already received more than one hundred dollars Government bounty. We have a few words of advice to add. It will require months before those who are entitled under the act will be enabled to receive their due. A commission has been appointed by the War Office to propose a plan by which it can be carried into effect. It will require weeks to perfect a plan. An appropriation must then be made, and finally, after all preliminaries are arranged, it is probable that the discharges will have to be presented in order, and thus it may be a year before it will be really paid into the recipients' hands, minus fees to brokers and agents, price of stamps, transmission through mails, and the hundred other et ceteras which will cause the sum to grow beautifully less. Meanwhile, let all continue in their regular routine, as though nothing had been allotted them. The little sum should be laid aside, when it is received, in anticipation of any untoward emergency. Let it not be spent in rioting, and, above all, do not assign it to agents, receiving in return a fraction in cash for what will surely come if you have but patience to wait.

NEW RATES FOR STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—The Philadelphia merchants have adopted the following rates of commission and storage:—

On Flour, not less than three cents per barrel for labor, three cents per barrel for inspection and cooperage, three cents per barrel for storage.

On Wheat, when received by rail, not less than one cent per bushel for measuring, storage, and labor.

All other grain, when received by rail, one and-a-half-cents per bushel for measuring, storage, and labor.

On Wheat and other grain when received afloat, one and a half cents per bushel for measuring and actual expenses incurred when stored, which shall not be less than the charge made by rail.

On Seeds, Dried Fruit, Butter, Dressed Hogs, Feed, and Meal in bags, and other miscellaneous produce, two and a half per cent. commission, and one per cent. for measuring, etc.

A charge of not less than one-eighth of one per cent. for Fire Insurance shall be added in all cases, except where sales are made afloat.

After the first month shall have expired, the charge for storage shall not be less than three cents per month on Flour, and one half cent per bushel on grain, with one-eighth of one per cent. per month Fire Insurance.

HEARING ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—William Van Fleet, the keeper of a small confectionery establishment at No. 918 North Third street, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon upon the charge of having set fire to his premises, on the morning of the 26th of July last, for the purpose of defrauding the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. The testimony was to the effect that there had been a mysterious fire kindled in the cellar of the building on the 21st inst., about a week before the aforementioned; that the last one was equally as mysterious, and that the defendant's stock and fixtures were not worth more than $600. Van Fleet had a policy of insurance for $1200 in the aforesaid Company. The accused was held in $1200 bail to answer.

A QUEER CASE SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF.—A rather odd and mixed up case of *crim. con.* was tried yesterday. William Nolens was complainant, before Alderman Beitler, against Christian Neeley and the wife of Nolens, who had left his domicil in Reading, Pennsylvania, and travelled together to Wilmington, Delaware, and there were living when Nolens discovered them and had them arrested. He had compromised the case upon the payment of $25 by Neeley, the wife promising to return to Reading with her husband. As she had declined to comply with the terms of the compromise, the husband had them rearrested here. After the Alderman heard the facts he discharged the prisoners, much to Nolen's surprise.

A GRAND CAMP-MEETING.—There is a quite unusual sort of camp-meeting in progress at Barnsboro, on the line of the West Jersey Railroad. It draws one of the largest concourses of people ever assembled in New Jersey. Not only are the cars packed to excess, but every vehicle that can be induced to run upon wheels is now doing stage duty in conveying people to the spot. People of all denominations crowd the camp ground. The present is the interim between the summer and the autumnal harvest, when farmers enjoy a two weeks' breathing spell from their labors, and from all parts of the country they are thronging to Barnsboro.

DELEGATES AT THE "CONTINENTAL."—Governor Randall, Hon. C. Wendell, Hon. O. H. Browning, and other members of the National Union Executive Committe, arrived in this city last evening. A number of delegates to the Convention also arrived; among them was Judge Moore, of Red River, Louisiana, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore. The Continental Hotel has been selected as the headquarters of the Committee. The Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania will have their headquarters at the State Central Committee Rooms, No. 828 Walnut street.

LAYING A WATER MAIN.—The large number of manufacturing establishments erected during the past few years along the Schuylkill, from Arch to South streets, has nearly exhausted the supply of water which has been furnished through the pipes laid before improvements were made. To remedy this evil, the Water Department is laying down a twelve-inch main on Twenty-second street, from Arch to South streets. It will be connected with the thirty-inch main now in Arch street.

FIRE.—The roof of a dwelling at No. 327 South Fifth street was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $300.

BURNING OF A GLUE FACTORY.—The alarm of fire last evening, about 11 o'clock, was caused by the destruction of A. C. Miller's glue factory, on Sixth street, below Montgomery avenue. The loss is estimated at about $2000.

THE NEW ASSESSOR OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Peter A. Keyser, Esq. the newly appointed Assessor of the Third District, in the place of J. Fletcher Budd, resigned, has entered upon his duties. No changes have yet been made in the subordinates in the office.

HURRY UP THE TAXES.—The taxes are coming in very slowly. The daily receipts do not average over five thousand dollars. In a few weeks there will not only no discount be allowed, but a percentage will be added.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 14 6m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such CONSIDERATION I cite such high sources—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3 1858

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUILER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13§ 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME HERVILLY, Principal. 6 22 rmw4m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del,

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James C. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mcvallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Demine, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Pegram, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. H. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....Lessees

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
SATURDAY EVENING, August 11,
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA
OF THE
GREAT SCENIC AND SENSATIONAL PLAY,
BACCARAT;
OR,
THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.
Now produced, after
A GREAT OUTLAY,
AND LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION,
With New and Beautiful Scenery,
Startling and Novel Effects, and
A Special Cast.
In which will be found
Miss Josie Orton, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mrs. C. Henri, Mr. McKee Rankin, and other popular favorites.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c, Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
GREAT TRIUMPH! GREAT TRIUMPH!
ONLY THEATRE OPEN IN PHILADELPHIA.
LAST NIGHT OF
ALADDIN!
THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 10,
Last night of the Original Pageant of
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Aladdin.....Miss Effie Germon
as performed by her in this city for over
FOURTEEN WEEKS.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. OWEN FAWCETT.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for Families, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

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"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board or Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 11 1m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 4tp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

NEW ROUTE.

Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,

VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY.

NOW OPEN THROUGH TO

FRANKFORD,

HARROWGATE,

CEDAR HILL CEMETERY

Cars running regularly on short time. 7 30 mwf6t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—SEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rolling, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 2 1§ BEACH and PALMER Street's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Demylle's Patent Steam Hammer, and Ashcroft & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and reonished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBERDYLL & MARX,

12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, as the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc; and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTER 00N EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 55 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 59 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express trains leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 45 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M. returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 8, 9, 10 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8 9, 10 11 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 3 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 4 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

NORRISTOWN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A., M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ 4 and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1¾, and 6 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 1¾, 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 75 Noon, at 5 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M

Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M

Leave Fort Washington at 10 35 A. M., and 2 15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 20 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866 Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express

For Bridgeton, Salem, and Intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6 30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M. Express

Leave Bridgeton 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M. Freight 5 30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3 15 P. M. Freight 5 45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6 55 A. M. and 6 35 P. M. Freight 11 03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7 00 A. M. until 5 00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M

Leave Erie at 4 45 P.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

President Lincoln's Letter Favoring Qualified Negro Suffrage in Louisiana.

RECENT events have given a fresh interest and a new importance to the proposition made by the lamented President LINCOLN for qualified colored suffrage in the reconstructed State of Louisiana. We herewith publish it:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1865.

Hon. MICHAEL HAHN.—My Dear Sir:—I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first free State Governor of Louisiana. Now you are about to have a Convention, which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. *They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom.* But this only in suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone.

Truly yours, A. LINCOLN.

Governor Wells' Important Testimony.

THE dispassionate, manly, and evidently truthful statement of Governor WELLS concerning the New Orleans massacre, and the causes which led to it, published in our columns yesterday, is worthy of the attentive perusal of every citizen who desires to form a correct opinion as to the state of affairs in Louisiana. His testimony in regard to the massacre itself is but confirmatory of previous accounts, that it was a deliberately planned Rebel uprising for the murder of leading Union men. But it is with reference to the policy of allowing the Rebel leaders to become once more possessed of political power in the South, that Governor WELLS' statements are of the highest importance. He speaks from personal knowledge and observation. He himself favored the experiment in Louisiana of restoring these men to all their justly forfeited rights. He hoped that a policy of leniency, of kindness, and of conciliation would win them back to loyalty to the Union.

Vain hope! They proscribed every man who had not been connected with the Rebel cause. They displayed all of their old insolent and rebellious spirit, and rubbed their hands in glee at the idea of a civil war in the loyal States. They repaid the mercy of the Union men by insult and proscription. If they saw any prospect of success, they would renew the Rebellion to-morrow. Governor WELLS closes his address with an expression of the deliberate conviction, that if the military force be withdrawn the lives of Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their allegiance will not be safe. The ultimate security both of the Government and Union men of the South depends, in his opinion, on the ratification of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and the enfranchisement of the loyal black man as he becomes educated and qualified for that important privilege. If the advocacy of these measures places him with the radical party in opposition to the President, he accepts the situation. He deems it necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Union.

These are the opinions of a Southern man, Governor of the State of Louisiana, *forced* upon him by the facts of the case as they have fallen under his own observation. We here see the results of the conservative policy after a fair trial. Are they such as the loyal people of the nation can look upon with satisfaction? We think not. On the contrary, we think they demonstrate the wisdom and justice of that policy which would confide the great work of reconstruction to loyal men, and to them alone.

It is also worthy of remark, that Governor WELLS, as do other leading Southern Unionists, recognizes the vital necessity of the gradual enfranchisement of the loyal black man. This was the policy of our lamented leader, the martyred ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and was urged by him in the original reorganization of Louisiana. That "trying time" to which he alluded, when this class of faithful Southern loyalists might "help to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom," has already come.

The colored people of Louisiana are very numerous, and many of them are intelligent and rich. They own and pay taxes on over fifteen millions of dollars worth of property in New Orleans alone. The old law of slavery, that a man is to be considered black who has any negro blood in his veins, aids to the colored population of Louisiana many wealthy and educated people who would pass anywhere at the North as white. The very safety of the Government and the security of Southern Union men, to say nothing of the claims of justice, will compel the enfranchisement at no distant day of this class of citizens.

Who Dr. Dostie Was.

WE publish on our eighth page to-day a speech delivered by Dr. A. P. DOSTIE, the victim of conservatism, before the Union Association of New Orleans, on January 27, 1866. Its style, its ability, and arguments, and many proofs of high culture, will be the best evidences to his being an educated gentleman. The New York *World*, and the pack of servile little papers who follow its lead, has endeavored to make it appear as though Mr. DOSTIE was an ignorant barber. We know not and we care not what may have been his occupation, but we do know that by his own words we are enabled to repel the slander on his intellect. He was a bold reasoner and a deep thinker, and he fell a martyr to his principles.

CONFIRMED.—The *Ledger*, this morning, a journal in the Conservative interest, publishes the following special despatch from Washington:—

"GENERAL SHERIDAN'S DESPATCH.—The original despatch of General SHERIDAN concerning the New Orleans riot, a garbled version of which was telegraphed from here by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, will be furnished for publication to-morrow."

We have here from a reliable paper a frank acknowledgment that the despatch purporting to come from General SHERIDAN was garbled. We will anticipate with interest the arrival of the true document, which should have been given to the public at once.

"Royalty in the Republic"—A Queen Approaching.

ONCE more is our city to be honored! Once more will the *elite* have an opportunity of gazing on a crowned head! Once more this dreary republican society of ours is to be lighted by the smiles of royalty! We feel authorized to announce to our readers that within a few days H. R. H. EMMA, Dowager Queen of Honolulu, Hawaii, Sandwich, and ten other islands, who has 80,000 subjects, and lots of bananas, yams, tea, coffee, cotton, and tobacco, who was born near the spot where Captain Cook was killed in 1778, will arrive in Philadelphia, accompanied by her suite, on her way to Washington. Her Royal Highness is a widow, perfectly eligible, so far as her connections are concerned, is a good Episcopalian, and mourns but slightly for her revered husband, his late Majesty, with the honorable and euphonious name of KAMEHAMEHA IV. Her arrival in New York has given a grand chance to the *simon pure* and unadulterated Jenkinses, and we doubt not, from the style of the gushing article in the *World*, that the identical and indefatigable gentleman who endeavored to steal the Prince of Wales' shoes has been once more secured to follow the vagaries of royalty. Of his account, we must say that it is all "demnition fine." We are told at first only of the ceremonial of the arrival, but gradually warming up with his subject, the writer dilates in this letter on interesting details, which are esteemed so *piquant* by ladies of doubtful age, and men whose sex was a mistake. We can imagine the gusto with which the whole spicy report will be read by such *gourmands* on the subject of particulars. We would have supposed that it was written as a satire, did not the grave tone of the article forbid such a conclusion.

We cannot resist the temptation of transferring to our columns a few of these choice dainties:—

"A magnificent barouche and pair of bays was in readiness at the entrance on Eighth street to take her Majesty and *suite* to the Central Park. The driver, a handsome lad of nineteen or thereabouts, who confided to our reporter his determination 'never to wear livery,' was tickling the horses' tails in an innocent manner when her Majesty came down the steps of the hotel. One of the hotel waiters stood at the door of the barouche, with the knob in his grasp, and swung the door open and bowed low at the approach of her Majesty. The driver snapped his whip and turned his horses' heads into Fifth avenue, *en route* to the Central Park."

Would that our poor eyes could have feasted on such a regal sight! The waiter with his low bow, the lad who tickled the tails of the magnificent bays, the door knob which was grasped. "Oh, it was a sight well worth a trip to see."

But further on yet more of the secrets are revealed. The reporter for the *World*, probably by making love to the dark waitress and getting himself concealed in the kitchen cupboard, was actually able to see what bill of fare was furnished her Majesty, and an examination of the dishes when they returned revealed those to which her Royal Highness was most partial. The result of this investigation is given with the exactitude of a chemical analysis.

"DINNER.

"At a little before six o'clock Queen EMMA and suite returned from their drive in the Park, having attracted much notice from the *habitues*, and on reaching the hotel proceeded to dress for dinner. Her Majesty did not dine at the guests' table, however, but dined in private, with Major HOPKINS and the Honorable Miss SPURGIN, lady in waiting. Her Majesty partook heartily of 'gumbo soup,' roast chicken, green peas, succotash, and all the other delicacies of the season. After dinner the Queen and suite paid a visit to a place of amusement."

This report, if true, as of course it is, exhibits a culpable, we may add a criminal negligence on the part of the United States officials, which might entail upon our country once more the horrors of war. The Queen is the guest of the United States. All her bills are paid by the United States, and public officials, of course, order her meals. Knowing as they did the presence of cholera in New York, and probably guessing the *penchant* of her Majesty for green peas, a conspiracy, it would seem, was formed. Green peas were placed before H. R. H., and the life of the Dowager endangered in order to gratify a morbid Epicurean taste. Such recklessness is too horrible to be calmly contemplated. "Gumbo soup," if well seasoned, might have been allowed. Roast chicken also was harmless; but "green peas," and especially "succotash," is too abominable to be tolerated. Should her Majesty be injured by the negligence of the officials, and should the cholera thus secure a right regal victim, and should the reigning King of Hawaii, his most gracious Majesty KAMEHAMEHA V, demand the offender, we hope that all diplomatic complication will be avoided, and Messrs. ODELL, WAKEMAN, and CHILTON be handed over to be punished as the descendants of the roasters of Captain Cook may see fit. They deserve no mercy; and should his gracious Majesty see fit to cut off their ears, and compel them to dine on their own auricular appendages, no one will sympathize with their misfortune.

We have said that it is not improbable that Queen EMMA may visit our city. If she does, we hope our people will give her a fitting reception. We would suggest a *dejeuner* at the League House, and as we have *not* the cholera in our midst, we might so far indulge her Highness as to allow succatash, but not green peas. We, at least, shall not have her death on our hands. Her next visit will be to Massachusetts, where she will be under the especial care of Governor BULLOCK. She will there have an opportunity of tasting chowder, and witnessing how it is made; also, of hearing the grand organ, and, as she is High-Church, we hope that some one will perform *Gloria in Excelsis* in Hawaiian. Thence to Niagara Falls, and back to New York, taking in our city on the way to Washington. When she comes, let us be careful not to be found like the foolish virgins, with our lamps untrimmed.

Illinois Republican Convention.

THE Illinois State Republican Convention assembled at Springfield on the 8th instant, about six hundred members being present. Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, amid great enthusiasm, was nominated as a candidate for member of Congress from the State at large. The resolutions adopted are up to high water mark.

REDETACHED:—An important order from the Secretary of War is published this morning. He assigns each of the leading officers to new military districts. The Generals placed in charge are arranged in the order of the commands—MEADE, HOOKER, SCHOFIELD, SICKLES, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, COOK, MCDOWELL, POPE, SHERMAN, HALLECK, and CANBY.

THE SEA-SIDE CARNIVAL

THE OCEAN AND THE DANCE

Cape Island Shames Her Previous Record.

THE BAL MASQUE—"THE" HOP OF THE SEASON.

Harlequin and Terpsichore Go Hand in Hand.

MUSIC, MIRTH AND MASQUERADE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
August 10, 1866.

When a denizen of the city makes his appearance at this sea-side resort, he is not a little surprised at the stir and bustle which he encounters. On the arrival of each train, the depot is surrounded by a large and turbulent crowd, each member of which seems to anticipate the appearance of some old familiar face among the newest comers. So there are eager, prying looks, and beckoning of hands and waving of handkerchiefs as the expected one alights, covered with the dust and grimed with the smoke of travel. And then come the salutations—the grasping of hands by the sterner sex, and the more familiar greetings of the fair ones—intermingled with the hubbub of their questions and answers, and the unearthly din of the cabmen, who are anxious to receive an honest penny for an indefinitely small amount of trouble.

After the preliminaries are arranged at the hotel the first thing in order is

THE TOUR OF THE ISLAND.

It is romantic, and nothing more. Unlike Atlantic City, there is not a superabundance of room, and hence the streets and avenues are narrow, and the buildings crowded into a mass. It would be the task of a whole day to enumerate the different hotels and halls at which entertainment for man and beast is afforded. Several of them are of gigantic proportions, while a still more numerous class are of very small dimensions. To architectural beauty none of them can lay any special claim.

The "Jersey" style is the prevalent one, and "Jersey," as all the world knows, is remarkable for almost anything but style. A first-class sea-side hotel may be described as a long, irregular string of framework, surrounded by multitudinous porches, and painted a dull mud color. Next year there will be an innovation upon this time honored absence of system and beauty. This will result from the erection of

THE MODEL HOTEL THAT IS TO BE.

A movement in this direction was first made some two years ago, by Mr W. H. Miller, of Cape Island, who has steadily pushed the matter forward until it has assumed a substantial form A charter has been procured from the Legislature under which a company is being rapidly organized. The amount of money required is $250,000, and as soon as $200,000 are raised the work will be commenced. Although the subscription books were opened but two weeks ago, over $80,000 have already been secured in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

It is confidently expected that the managers of the enterprise will be able to perfect it in time for the opening of the next season. The new hotel is to be called the "West Jersey." The location will be on a spit of land in the southern part of the island, commanding an ocean front of one thousand yards. The building itself will be in the shape of the letter Y, three stories in height, and so situated that from each chamber there will be a full view of the ocean. In capacity it will be equal to any hotel at the sea-side, affording comfortable accomodations for at least six hundred guests.

Not the least interesting feature of the Island is

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

This, it must be understood, is the true, original, and genuine "Cottage," concerning the glories of which the poet and musician have discoursed so sweetly for so many years. The cottage has many different aspects. One moment it seems scarcely more than a shanty, thrown together for the accommodation of some one who is accustomed to dealing with the world in its harshest mood. Yet you need but give your head a turn, and you behold almost a fairy bower, adorned with Gothic windows and mediæval turrets. It is in this that the "solid man" fixes the permanent abode of his family for the summer season, while he himself rests satisfied with a hurried sojourn once in a week or so.

SEA-SIDE PHILOSOPHY.

It is a mistaken notion that the fashionable world deserts the city, simply because it is unfashionable to be found in town; or that the motive which guides their footsteps to the sea-side is a desire to be seen in all the glory of their dress and diamonds by the favored ones of the earth. It was a spiteful, misanthropic wretch who first gave currency to this slanderous report. The guilty thing has long since died from absolute unfitness to live in a reasonable world.

Because of his demise, we fear no contradiction when we divulge the truth and gist of the matter. It is simply this:—The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the comely and the hideous, those of good and those of bad repute—in short, the whole sea side populace, make this their summer retreat, that they may dip themselves in the ocean and shake themselves in the dance. No other earthly motive was ever known to enter into their calculations.

Those who were so fortunate as to be at Cape Island yesterday, enjoyed an opportunity for these pastimes such as rarely falls to the lot even of the professional pleasure-seeker. First, of course, we witnessed the

SCENES UPON THE BEACH.

The day was clear and cool—just such a one, in fact, as this Island City always takes advantage of to empty its whole population into the turbulent sea. On such an occasion humanity is forced upon a level. The arbitrary distinctions of society are all merged in the one grand passion for a wrestle with the waves. If ever a man looks hideous, or a woman frightful, it is at such a time. The bathing costume most in vogue obliterates completely the work of nature and of art A termagant is as attractive as an angel, a Bluebeard as harmless as a parlor dandy, when all are thus disfigured and disguised.

But no one dwells upon these trifles. Arrayed in a suit of checked or striped flannel, and surmounted by a *fac-simile* of the head-rig which has made the name of "Jim Crow" a terror to the infantile world for all time to come, you trip along the glittering sands with your face towards the ocean. Then comes "the tug of war" If you have never done the deed before, you quiver with affright and shiver at the slightest breath of air The first dose of salt water is as bad to take as a dose of ipecacuanha. You glance upon the vast expanse of water, and recall the peril of life and limb with which it is fraught, the monstrosities with which it swarms. Crabs and sharks are horrors of a minor character. If you have read Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea," you feel the terrible embrace of the devil-fish; if you have read the story of Jonah, you behold the dread sea-serpent himself, and shut your eyes while he devours your body and your soul.

When you have progressed so far that the first wave breaks over your bare feet, these horrors are dismissed; a new one seizes you—the horror of death at the hands of the sea itself. You have read that drowning men even catch at straws, and you glance around you for this forlorn hope. You grasp instead the hand of your companion, who takes his bath as regularly as he takes his breakfast. You are reassured; you go a little further. The water reaches to your knees. You hear at your right hand the screams of a child apparently in the last agonies of death. You quake Yet still advancing, you behold in your very face a seething, foaming mass. Then you turn to flee the coming wrath. It is too late; and as you bend forward in despair, the surf breaks over you, and rolls along, tripping up your feet, and casting you at length upon your face.

Is that the whole of the peril? It is. And then you roll, and toss, and tumble at your will, yourself and your fancies the sport of the frolicsome waves. If those that go down into the sea in ships see the wonders of the deep, truly those that go down into the deep itself, for the first time, realize the glory of life to a fuller and richer extent than they have ever done before.

The chief attraction of the day, however, was the

BAL MASQUE OF LA COTERIE CARNIVAL

There is always one grand event of the season, towards which the frequenters of the Island City are accustomed to look forward with feelings of more than ordinary interest. This year, as has been the case for several years past, it was the masked ball to be given at Congress Hall, under the auspices of "La Coterie Carnival." The note of preparation for this culmination of the gayeties of the season was sounded weeks ago, since when it has grown louder and stronger, until at last all other and inferior schemes have dwindled into comparative insignificance.

In view of this extra attraction, there has been a large increase in the floating population of the island during the past few days, and yesterday especially the arrivals were very numerous. Two extra trains were put upon the railroad, and the *Samuel M. Felton* made up an unusually large passenger list. The steamer left the city in due season, but arrived at the landing at a very inopportune moment. The wind was blowing almost a gale, the breakers rolling so high and so recklessly that it was entirely out of the question to attempt to disembark the passengers at the usual point. In such a contingency there was but one alternative—the *Felton* swept around the Cape and anchored off the beach near Congress Hall At this point a landing was to be effected through the agency of the little tubs called surf-boats. The news of this unusual movement soon spread over the island, the whole population turning out *en masse* to witness the sport They were gratified.

HOW THE "FELTON" LANDED HER PASSENGERS.

At five o'clock the ceremony began Three surf-boats, manned by hearty watermen, performed the work. The first cargoes were made up of the members of Beck's Band, who came hither to participate in the musical programme. Everything went well enough until the boats were within a few rods of the shore. Then the oarsmen paused, and watching their opportunity, they caught an advancing billow, by which they were landed high upon the sand. High, but not dry. A crowd of screaming youngsters, with pantaloons rolled up above their knees, made a rush for the boat, and took possession of the baggage without solicitation. Then a few stout men in bathing robes played the part of beasts of burden, the musicians riding a-straddle of their backs to the shore. The crowd cheered, and the ceremony was repeated.

When the first boat, containing ladies, neared the shore, it was caught up in the embrace of a passing breaker, and stranded high upon dry land. Thus did the winds and the waves conspire to do honor to the gentle sex. The sun had gone down ere the last of the *Felton's* passengers stood upon the shore.

At 8 o'clock the festivities of the evening were commenced by a display of

FIREWORKS.

on the lawn of Congress Hall. A crowd of several thousand people had assembled to witness them, expressing great satisfaction at the result. Rockets and Roman candles filled the heavens with their momentary radiance, while the night was made luminous with blue lights, red lights, and every other color of lights. There were also several elaborate pieces fired, and altogether the exhibition did credit to the projectors.

At half-past nine the doors of the spacious dining-hall were thrown open, whereupon the hundreds of people who had been patiently waiting without in the porches and passages made a rush for

THE SCENE OF THE CARNIVAL.

The hall was beautifully and elaborately decorated. Surrounding it on all sides were festoons of red, white, and blue, looped up at the columns with the coats-of-arms of every State in the Union. On each of the chandeliers the Stars and Stripes were displayed, and across the room at intervals extended a continuous line of fluttering banners. The whole design was simple, yet attractive in its very simplicity.

The programme of the evening was carried out to the letter, under the direction of the following gentlemen as floor managers:—

Michael Weaver, J. P. Bell, General Charles H. T. Collis, M. Hall Stanton, B. S. H. Good, J. H. Armbruster, E. J. C. Walker, Henry Thomas, Colonel William D. Lewis, J. L Cassard, Frank Burns, Jr, George W. Presbury, Jr., W. C. Ford, R. M. Townsend, H B Moore, William Kaneen, Edward Owens, Thomas Robb, I. H. Judick, C. McDowell, Charles W. Potts Charles W. Davis, Peter Abel.

The following was the

PROGRAMME.

1. Quadrille—"Carnival Cape May, 1866"..Hassler
2. Galop—"The Scud."..Hassler
3. Lancers—"Tete-a-Tete."..Weingarten
4. Waltz—"First Flirtation"..Strauss
5. Quadrille—"Bonnie Dundee"..D'Albert
6. Galop—"The Brooklyn"..Hassler
7. Quadrille Polka—"Reunion."..Hassler
8. Schottische—"The Boyd"..Hassler
9. Quadrille—"Militaire"..Strauss
10. Polka Redowa—"Krato"..Labitsky
11. Lancers—"West End"..Weingarten
12. Danish—"Adopted"..Meuier
13. Quadrille—"Artist's"..Strauss
14. Polka Redowa—"Blue Bird"..Hassler
15. Lancers—"The Cottage Peoole"..Hassler
16. Galop—"Storm Bird"..Faust
17. Waltz—"Immortelen"..Gung'l
18. Quadrille Jig—"Cape May Visitors."..Hassler

The music for the dance was performed by Hassler's Orchestra, and was all that the most fastidious in such matters could demand. After every set there was an interval for promenading, the music for this purpose being discoursed by Beck's Band in the most satisfactory manner. There were two prominent features to the entertainment—the dancing and

THE MASQUERADE

Notwithstanding that the announcement was for a *bal masque*, the majority of the ladies and gentlemen present were in full evening dress only. Yet this was anything but objectionable, as it gave far greater variety than would have resulted from a mere collection of persons attired in fantastic costumes. There were enough of these last present, however, to give the performance the right to the title of a Carnival.

The dresses of the masqueraders presented a curious admixture of the ludicrous and its opposite. The two most striking figures on the floor were "Lord Dundreary" and the "Queen of Night." The yawning, simpering fop was admirably personated, so rumor spoke, by a renowned magician, who by his tricks has turned the heads of the fool ish and puzzled the brains of the wise throughout the world. The "Queen of Night" was robed in the traditional gauze of sombre hue, glittering with the accustomed spangles, and crowned with the time-honored crescent.

Presenting a similar contrast were a couple of masks which attracted considerable attention. The one was a quaint, old-fashioned gentleman, arrayed in light brown knee-breeches and dark brown kirtle, and sporting on the extremities of his nether limbs a pair of zebra stockings. His head-rig was a yellow wig and queue, which looked very much as if they had been subjected to an imperfect singeing over a slow fire. His bows were the profoundest that we noticed, his antics the most indescribable. At one time he was seen whirling through the dance with a dainty little Swiss peasant for a partner; at another he was amusing himself by galloping from one end of the hall to the other with a veritable imp of Satan on his back.

The counterpart of this fantastic individual was a "Sister of Mercy," arrayed in a flowing robe of simple black. For some time she lent a new grace and dignity to this character, and then catching the prevailing passion, she went rushing through the waltz and storming through the galop.

Another prominent character was that personated by a young lady—every one thought she was such at first, and every one was justified when her mask was finally removed—who assumed the part of an Italian cavalier of long ago. She was as dashing, as bewitching, as Morensi herself in the *role* of *Mafeo Orsini*. She had her counterpart in a damsel of Hibernian extraction, who was glorious in a headdress surrounded by monstrous frills. Her crimson skirt was so looped up as to display to good advantage a lively little pair of feet and a gorgeously variegated petticoat.

The extremes of civilized and savage life were likewise brought together. A "Noble Red Man of the Forest" personated the one, and a Frenchman of the old school the other. This Jean Crapeau was arranged in a suit of black, with a large yellow vest, and a monstrous white cravat. His whiskers were on a par with the latter, save in the item of color. The "Red Man" was resplendent in feathers and horse hair, and had a bad habit of poking people in the ribs with his bow. He was supported by several "Red Women," whose costumes were quite as fantastic as his own.

There were several gentlemen present who had somewhat of a military bearing. One especially partook slightly of the Sancho Panza order. His pantaloons were blue, and striped with white; his coat was formed of long red and yellow patches; his chapeau was an intermixture of all colors, fluttering with ribbons of various hues. When not engaged in the dance, he strutted about as if in search of a windmill. This military gentleman was much in company with one who had but slight pretensions to the same character. He wore a blue spangled sugar loaf of a hat, a white coat bordered with red, and crimson pantaloons. His head appeared to be set very far back upon his shoulders.

To detail the particulars of another fancy costume would exhaust our supply of adjectives. Suffice it to say that there were numerous specimens, each one more or less varying from all others, of every style of dress in which the *costumier* is accustomed to deal. Ladies and gentlemen of the last century were abundant, and some who looked as if they might belong to a century or two in the future. Long coat-tails and patchwork pantaloons were all the rage in some quarters. Cavaliers, both male and female, were likewise abundant, as well as sundry reddish imps, who looked and acted as if they were destined to grow up into first-class impersonations of the Evil One himself.

The dominos were too common and too numerous to mention. There was also a group of white-robed Chinamen, who carried about with them tremendous specimens of the pig-tail order; and as to the monstrosities of eyes and noses, we shall not attempt to mention, much less to enumerate them.

But the maqueraders composed only a moiety of the assemblage, while every one present was at liberty to participate in

THE DANCING.

And every one apparently availed himself of the coveted opportunity. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and there was but little room for the light fantastic tripping of one's toes. This mattered not; it rather imparted a spice and bustle that otherwise would have been lacking. So, despite the pressure of the crowd, those with elaborate, as well as those with fantastic toilettes, rushed into the maze and whirl of Terpsichore.

The scene thus presented was not unlike that which one encounters on the beach at midday. They reeled, they tumbled, they rolled about, with such utter recklessness that it is a marvel no one suffered from a broken neck or——ankle. As we gazed in wonder, not unmixed with awe, we proposed this silent query:—Do these people labor thus because of the sport that is in it, or because it is fashionable to go so at a watering-place? The problem is an interesting one, but we shall not attempt to solve it.

But to all such things as a Carnival Bal Masque there inevitably comes

THE FINALE.

On this occasion it transpired at half-past one o'clock in the morning, just as Hassler's orchestra played the last strains of the "Cape May Visitors;" the multitude meanwhile taking the last turn in the "Quadrille Jig."

In half an hour thereafter the hall was desolate. Yet this was not the end, for Beck's musicians strolled about the lawn for another hour, playing some of their choicest airs, by way of a serenade.

On every hand was, and still is heard, the one verdict—the Carnival was a success, the greatest success of the kind that the Island City has ever been called upon to witness, and for all this carnival of pleasure the public is indebted to Messrs. J. C Risley and P. C. Abel, of Philadelphia, the originators and managers of the performance. No lesser meed of praise is deserved by Mr J. F. Cake, "mine host" of Congress Hall, for the thorough and efficient manner in which he seconded their efforts from the first.

OMIKRON.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
Has the honor to announce that the
GRAND ELITE BALL
OF THE SEASON WILL TAKE PLACE
ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11,
AT THE
COLUMBIA HOUSE.
Tickets THREE DOLLARS each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. 8 10 2t

GRAND CONCERT
AND
ELITE HOP OF THE SEASON,
AT THE
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Saturday Evening, August 11, 1866.
MARIE FUEDERICI, JEAN LOUIS, FRANZ HIMMER Professor THUSDER, supported by a full Orchestra.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR, to be had at the office of the Surf House. 8 10 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6mths

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,462 12,463 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos 1407, 99,119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 30; Arch St. Theatre, No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 619

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 16 fmSn* CASPER HEFT.

NOTICE—THE STEAMER "KENNEBEC" can be chartered for Excursions by applying to P. R CLARK, care of Harlers Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington Delaware.
August 9, 1866. 8 9 6t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party.
8 4 2tt

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

EXCURSIONS.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO THE SEA SHORE.

"CLENDINING'S" ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY SATURDAY, August 11 1866. A pleasant party. Good Music good Cars, and a good time generally.

Tickets, $1 50 each; Children half price. For sale at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 A. M. 1t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ASK FOR

Boutwell's Tax-Payer's Manual,

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MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN E. CARROLL and JAMES C. WIGHAM, under the firm name of CARROLL & WIGHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm, and all claims will be presented for settlement to JOHN E. CARROLL

CARROLL & WIGHAM.
Snow Hill Mill's, Chester, August 9, 1866. A 8 9 6t

LOST.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 119, FOR ONE Share of the Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Also, Certificate No. 746, dated July 8, 1862, for two shares of the Capital Stock of the FAIRMOUNT AND ARCH STREET CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. Both in the name of WILLIAM WHITNEY. Application will be duly made for new certificates. 7 27 6t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE or to Let, the property of the late Dr. J. W. Moore, Harvey street. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises. 8 6 3t*

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a Room and Board in a private family. Address G. W. S., Box No. 2071 Post Office, stating terms. 8 5 6t

WANTS.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN THE COUNTing-room of a commission dry goods house, a young man, who must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Box No. 707 Post Office. 8 6 mwf4t*

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 25 lbs daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 341 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

SHERRY WINE.

FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY

For sale by the cask or demijohn.

ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters. 3 3 1m rp

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantity or exchanged. 26 1m ip

PINE APPLES AND LIMES, ARRIVED TOday by steamer "Stars and Stripes," from Havana, and for sale by J. CONTAN,
8 10 2t* No. 114 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

DELAWARE.

The State Convention—Nominations for Governor and Congress, Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILMINGTON, August 9.

The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Congress met at Dover on the 8th inst.

The platform of the Union party in the present political canvass supports Congress in all its measures in opposition to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. It returns thanks to the brave men who so nobly battled to sustain the Union and perpetuate our free institutions.

It endorses the Monroe doctrine, and strongly sympathizes with the republican party in Mexico.

Hon. James Riddle was nominated for Governor on the second ballot, the vote standing 78 for Riddle, and 49 for George T. Tybout.

Rev. John L. McKim was nominated by acclamation for Representative in Congress.

The Union party has, in the present nominees, men of whom Delaware may well be proud. James Riddle is the most extensive cotton manufacturer in Delaware. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country some forty years since, when quite young, and imbibed the spirit of our Government and free institutions. He was an old-line Whig, but was conservative in his principles in 1856 and 1860, and was opposed to the radical factions, and on the outbreak of the Rebellion he hesitated not to find out the strongest party, but came out squarely in favor of the Union, and in the darkest hours of the Rebellion he stood forth boldly and denounced the secession element in Delaware. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and will, without doubt, carry the State in the coming election. He has the sympathy of the workingmen.

John L. McKim, Esq., is a gentleman and a scholar, esteemed by all, and if elected will remove the disgrace that has been so long heaped upon Delaware by her drunken Representatives in Congress.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A MORNING AT THE STATION HOUSE.—Pope has said that "the proper study of mankind is man," and indeed a close investigation into the motives of action of others and accurate observation of their general characteristics is a most profitable study. It gives such an insight into the workings of human society as cannot, if well applied, but be of an advantage to us in our relations to our fellows. One of the saddest and most pitiful sights is the hearing of the criminals at our Police Courts. Here in the morning, before the Committing Magistrate may be seen all classes of offenders, from the case of vagrancy or drunkenness up to the brutal murderer.

One hearing will serve as a sample of all. Early in the morning, say about half past six, we go down into the basement of the Station-House, and find the dignified Alderman has already taken his place at his desk. At his side are seated the lieutenant of the district, and his sergeant. The portly, good-natured turnkey is notified to bring forward the first case. He is brought before the bar, behind which the justice sits.

The complainant is sworn, and gives his testimony. The prisoner is rather a good-looking young man, well dressed, and sports a delicate moustache. He is rather out of place here. Judging from his effects, he must be a ladies' man, as he has, among the other treasurers, kept in safe keeping, a stylish gold locket, which no doubt is intended for the idol of his affections. He is up on the charge of getting jolly drunk and making desperate efforts to commit an assault and battery on a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while in motion. As he gathers his treasures together, after paying his fine and costs, he says, "It will be after to-day when I am caught drunk again."

"Next," is ejaculated by the magistrate, and a young scape-grace is ushered on the scene. He is not over ten or twelve years of age, but vice has already began to set its seal on him. He is a "wandering Arab," and makes his bed on the streets. A sharp, cruel-eyed woman is present, and claims him as her own. The Alderman dismisses the boy, and the mother takes charge of him with a meaning glance that spoke volumes, as she went out of the door with him. Poor boy, a sad commencement for a start in life!

Another "case," and a pitiable one. A young man, shaking and trembling with the effects of drinking and dissipation. He had been taken up on the streets in a fearful state. His eyes bloodshot and blinking, his fingers working spasmodically, and the muscles of his mouth and face twitching convulsively, made a sad picture. He was friendless, moneyless, and utterly broken. The relics of a strong manhood, what a terrible object he presented at that bar! As he was returned to the cell, his face glared through the small square opening in the door like that of some "spirit damned," every feature quivering and shaking under the influence of the tremens.

Another wretched picture of man's brutality is the next that appears. A young man with lowering brow and cruel lips, bearded and moustached, is brought out. At first he glares around defiant, and a curse is on his lips, but meeting nothing but the calm, steady gaze of the officials around him, he lets his eyes fall abashed. By his side is a red eyed, shame-faced woman, who is his wife. He is charged with shamefully beating her. The evidence is clear. Both were drunk. With a faltering voice and trembling lips she tries to extenuate the brute's offense. Even in her degradation she shows some womanly traits of compassion, and a desire to forgive.

But the scene is changed. A new character is ushered forth. He is announced as the "Crazy Dutchman." Imagine a strongly built fellow, with a dirty, black, misshapen slouch hat covering his tangled unkempt locks. His face exhibiting in its animal grossness no traces of intellect or soap, lack-lustre eyes and a fearful mouth; his ragged coat hanging in shreds, and his dirty shirt open at the top, exposing his broad, brawny, and hairy breast, he would have been an object of pantul interest if he were a mute. But when he opened his mouth! What a storm, what a torrent of uncouth, incoherent, incomprehensible gibberish, and wild, savagely earnest gestures! The Alderman looked at him with utter bewilderment for awhile, and then, finding he was utterly "incomprehensible," sent him back to his cell.

So the scenes change. Here may be seen the bleared-eyed drunkard with aching head and burning lips, the homeless, ragged vagrant, the shameless courtesan, and every variety of culprits, old and young, and of either sex. It is a sad but instructive scene, and shows how bad training and bad influences bring to rack and ruin all the better impulses of human nature.

A CURIOUS CASE OF TRESPASS.—This morning, James and Ann Layton, and George and Amy Dunkley were arrested on complaint of a Mr. Campbell for trespass. Mr. Campbell resides in the upper part of the city and his wife owns the house. While he was absent from his home last Monday his wife sold part of the furniture, and rented the house to the two families abovenamed, and cleared out. When Campbell came back from his work that night he found his wife missing and his house occupied by strangers. He got a warrant and had them put out. When he went to his work the next morning they moved in again. When he came back from work he had them put out again, and so the fun continued. This morning he had them arrested for trespass, and they were held in $500 each by Alderman Holme to answer that charge. Both sides believe they have right on their side, and intend to contest the case at Court.

SLIGHT FIRE AT GORGAS' MILLS.—These mills, situated on the Wissahickon, near Hipple's lane, were set fire to on Wednesday afternoon, but the flames were subdued before any damage was done. The fire was started in the drying-room in the second story, among some dye stuff, and was discovered by the watchman almost as soon as it was started, but the incendiary made his escape.

A BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—About eight o'clock this morning Gabriel Hill, a watchman, employed in the distillery on Gray's lane, above Twenty-fourth street, while taking a drink in a saloon near by, was struck on the head by some person who had come up behind him unnoticed. The blow was inflicted with a billey, and made a frightful gash and contusion on the back of the head. A man who had just landed the day before from an emigrant ship was arrested soon after. He refused to give any account of himself before the magistrate, but afterwards a woman said to him, "You struck him pretty hard, didn't you?" He answered in a boastful manner that he had, and he would do it again. He gave no name. He was committed to answer.

MAINTAINING NUISANCES.—Mr. Myers, who has an establishment for boiling down dead horses in Seventh, below Diamond street, and R. Tilton, who carries on the same business in Philip street, below Norris, were brought up before Alderman Holme on the charge of maintaining nuisances. In the summer of 1865 these parties were up on the same charge, and gave bonds to discontinue the business. Instead of coming up to their agreement, they have continued to carry on their business, to the detriment of the health of the neighborhood, until the present time. The stench becoming intolerable, formal complaint was made, and the parties were arrested again yesterday, and were held in $600 to answer.

ALMOST A RIOT.—Last Sunday, A. Bowers and his son Charles, a young man aged about twenty years, were arrested just in the nick of time, before there had been any blood spilt. It seems that on the afternoon aforesaid they and two other men got under the influence of the "intoxicating bowl" out near Nicetown, and getting to arguing very strongly, from words they proceeded to blows, and from blows were about to proceed to something worse, when a couple of police officers appeared on the scene and arrested the two Bowers, just as knives and pistols were appearing on the scene. The two belligerents were put in the lock-up, and at the hearing this morning before Alderman Thomas, were held in $1500 to answer.

FAMILY BICKERINGS.—Elizabeth Manifold was arrested upon a charge of committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Honocks and children. The latter family occupy premises in the rear of Mrs. Manifold, on a small street that runs between Fifth and Sixth streets and the Frankford turnpike, in a place called Aramingo. They were constantly exposed to abuse, insults, and threatening language from the said Mrs. Manifold whenever they passed her door. These aggravations culminated yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Manifold threw some dish-water on Mrs. Honocks and child, and thereby got herself into "hot water." After a very patient hearing, Alderman Holmes got possession of sufficient evidence to warrant his holding Mrs. Manifold in the sum of $800 to answer.

DESTRUCTION OF MILLER'S GLUE FACTORY.—The building which was destroyed by fire yesterday belongs to the estate of George W. Carpenter, and the loss to the building amounts to $2500. The first story was occupied by Boler & Co., whose loss will amount to $2500, which is covered by insurance. The second story was occupied by William Miller. He estimates his loss at $3000, and is partially insured.

THE COMING TRAIN.—George Francis Train is announced to deliver a lecture at Musical Fund Hall on Monday evening next, for the benefit of the families of the State Prisoners in Ireland. Mr. Train's general popularity, combined with the charitable object in view, should certainly command a crowded house. The charge for admission will be only twenty-five cents.

OUTRAGE.—Two worthies, John Shnare and John Sample, were arrested at Landing avenue, yesterday, on the charge of having committed an aggravated assault and outrage on a woman on the Schuylkill river. They had a preliminary hearing before Alderman Warren, who remanded them to the police authorities of the Sixteenth District for a further hearing.

BASE BALL.—A very interesting match of base ball will be played to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, between the Commonwealth and Young Bachelor Clubs, at Fifteenth and Wallace streets. The game will be well contested, as both nines are about equal in strength.

THE NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT.—Arrangements have just been made between the Spruce and Pine and the Schuylkill River Railroad Companies to carry passengers through to Fairmount Park for one fare. This arrangement goes into effect to-morrow morning.

BOLD ROBBERY.—This morning about 9 o'clock the showcase at the door of Messrs Leak & Smith, No. 446 North Second street, was broken into, and robbed of Masonic marks and badges.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 7:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the roof of a dwelling No. 13 Bristol place. It was extinguished before it had got any headway.

THE CHOLERA STILL ABATING.—There were only three cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our last report. Of these there was one death.

SWIFT'S OPINION.—

Dean Swift says, "All that we suppose
Of difference in mankind
Comes from the difference of clothes;"
And thus we often find
The Colonel by his dress alone
Is from the private soldier known.
When rogues the M. P.'s coat behold,
It does their hearts appal—
And men as "gentlemen" are told
When clad at Tower Hall.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Savans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our thresholds. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.* Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Helmbold's new store next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depots at N. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, and No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM by the Atlantic Cable, from the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia:—

SOMERSET HOUSE Aug. 2, '66.—The Lord Mayor would be pleased to see you and your suite here next Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 5, '66.

(Signed) ROMANE,
Lord Mayor of London.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia

[ANSWER]

Will be unable myself to come, but will send on my suit, the Linen one I got of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

(Signed), MORTON,
Lord Mayor of Philadelphia.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—W. C. Yost, No. 1636 North Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia; suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

DULCE ET DECORE EST PRO PATRIÆ MORI.—Noble, beautiful, and fitting is it to live for one's country; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. T. W. Marsden, in the preparation of his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

WE SERIOUSLY ADVISE every one to keep "Needle's Camphor Troches" at hand. We hear, on every hand, their wonderful curative powers spoken of. They are for sale by our best Druggists, and made by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race. Cholera may not be cured by them, but these potent little Troches control the promonitory symptoms

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady—"Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & Co., N. Y.

TERRIBLE—600 DEATHS BY CHOLERA INFANTUM here in July, which Dr. Fitler's Infant Carminative would have positively prevented. Mothers who use it will never be without it. Tested forty years. 25 cents.

REDUCED PRICES.—When in want of photographs go direct to Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. All styles superbly executed and finished; beautiful style pictures at moderate cost See specimens.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar street, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HANCOCK—NEWELL—August 4, 1866, by the Rev. James Cooper, Mr. OSCAR W. HANCOCK, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss MARY E., only daughter of Samuel Newell, Esq., of California.

SINES—SHELMIRE—On the 8th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James Y. Mitchell, J. DALLAS SINES, Esq., to Miss ANNA J. SHELMIRE both of Philadelphia.

WATSON—WALTER.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. James Shrigley, Dr. WILLIAM JOHN WATSON and Miss FLORENCE G. WALTER, both of this city.

DIED.

CLECKNER.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN CLECKNER, relict of the late John Cleckner, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Christian street, below Fifth, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery

DEAN.—On the evening of the 7th instant DANIEL B. DEAN, aged 24 years, son of Thomas and the late Cherry Dean.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, S. E. corner of Front and Jefferson streets, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ECKLEY.—On the 8th instant, WILLIAM ECKLEY, Sr., in the 70th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mansfield place, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HARKINS.—On the 9th instant EDWARD FRANCIS, son of John and Adelia Harkins, aged 17 years 5 months and 5 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 6 Crooked place (New Market street below Noble) on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

VITI.—On the 9th instant, after a painful illness, Mr. VITO VITI, in the 58th year of his age.

The members of the Franch Benevolent Society and male members of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 S. Fourth street, on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

BRASS FLUSH RINGS; BOX, CHEST, AND Drawer Handles; Fancy Ring handles, Screw Rings Screw Eyes, Brass Butts, and Hinges, Latches, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FIRE! MURDER!! THIEVES!!!—IF screamed from the window would not bring assistance sooner than a Watchman's Rattle, it used by a housekeeper. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ARE YOU PICKLING CABBAGE, PEPpers Green Tomatoes, or other vegetables which require slicing, you will find the Adjustible Slaw Cutter very convenient. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 4t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 420 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to) 5 31 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
F. R. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7t

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smwfrp Philadelphia.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establish Office, No. 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 8 6 3t*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Introversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

MRS. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated.* They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases of which they are subject Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged there is no greater boon than his "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others if the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf5rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

Underwriters' Sale.
2500 KEGS ANCHOR BRAND NAILS, SPIKES, AND BRADS.
On Monday Morning,
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, No. 510 North street, about 2500 kegs Nails, etc., slightly damaged by water at the late fire in Commerce street, will be sold for account of the Underwriters.
Terms—Cash.
Catalogues will be ready two days previous to the sale. 8 8 4t

600 OPEN LOTS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning
at sharp 9¾ o'clock, a very large assortment, in lots suitable for city and country retail trade. 8 8 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 8 No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., for Fall of 1866, by catalogue,

On Wednesday,
August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 850 lots new and desirable goods for approaching sales 8 6t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 6

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

MARSH & WARNOCK'S

(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
LOWELLING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIE
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS, and
SWISS MUSLIN.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES
HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

SALT WATER SHAWLS,

Wholesale and Retail.

PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. 5 4 12 stuth rp

EYRE & LANDELL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances,

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best 81·00 and 81·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at 81·00, 81·25, and 81·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10 tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mro No. 232 N. SECOND St.

AGENT FOR

STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
8 4 stuth 1mrp

FOURTH EDITION

THE CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI

Forty-nine Deaths from the Pestilence Yesterday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—There were 81 deaths in this city yesterday, 49 of which were from cholera.

The burning of the steamer *Bostona* was caused by the overturning of a lamp. The freight was valued at $60,000, nearly all lost. The safe was recovered, its contents damaged by water. Mrs. Spillman, of this city, was seriously scalded. Great praise is due to the officers and crew for their efforts to save the lives and property of the passengers.

Mr. P. Brannon, an artist and poet of some note, died in this city yesterday of inflammation of the brain. He was the author of a work entitled "Vagaries of Vandyke Brown."

Destructive Fire at Mechanicsville, Ky. Valuable Stable Burned.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Major Buford's stables at Mechanicsville, Kentucky, were destroyed by fire last night. About thirty horses were burned, one of which was valued at $7000. The total loss amounted to $40,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 10.—The schooner *Wenonah*, of and from Baltimore, for Fall River, with corn and wheat, filled with water from a leak and sunk in Chesapeake Bay, last night. All hands were saved.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Illinois Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 105½; Reading, 112½; Hudson River, 120; Canton Company, 52; Erie, 68½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56½; United States 6s, 1867, 130½; Coupons, 1881, 110½; ditto 1862, 109½; ditto, 1865, 107½; 10-40s, 99½; Treasury 7·30s, 105@105½; Gold, 148½; Sterling Exchange dull; Sight drafts, 109½.

BALTIMORE, August 10.—Cotton is dull. Flour steady; sales of 8000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern unchanged; sales of 450 barrels. Wheat firm and scarce. Corn declined 1c, for mixed. Pork steady at $31·87½. Beef steady. Lard heavy at 15½@21c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 5-20s 65 reg	107½	2 sh Lehigh Nav..	58
$2500 do	107½	10 sh Norris'n R...	58½
$800 City 6s, old	94½	20 sh Loh Val	64¼
$6800 Phil 6s mun..	98½	2 sh do	65
$400 do	98½	12 sh do	65
$2000 do	98½	4 sh Penna R	57½
$4000 U S 7·30s Aug	105½	100 sh St Neh Coal.	2½
$2080 do	105½	400 sh Mahanoy C.	2 9-16
$200 do	104½	100 sh Reading R R.	56½
$500 do	104½	100 sh do	56½
$500 do. June	105	200 sh do	s30 56
$950 do. June	104½	800 sh do	56½
$1500 Pa R 1st mtg 6	99½	100 sh do	s10 56
100 sh Big Mt	4½	200 sh do	s30 56
100 sh do	4½	100 sh do	s5int 56½

SECOND BOARD

$500 U S 10-40s	100	200 sh Read	56½
$2000 Un Can bs	24½	100 sh do	56½
$1000 Phil 6s new	98½	100 sh do	s10 56½
100 sh Reading	56½	100 sh do	s10 56½

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN

S

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Its Operations in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1866.

The following very important report from Generals Steedman and Fullerton has been made public to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20, 1866.

Hon. E M Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—We have the honor to submit the following report of our inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Departments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Taking up seriatim the points to which special attention is called in our order of instructions, we found, first, that the number of officers and civilians employed by or attached to the bureau in the departments above named was, as follows:

Georgia.

One brigadier general (brevet major general), assistant commissioner for the State.

One major (surgeon), two captains, one second lieutenant—on staff duty.

One surgeon, one assistant surgeon—having charge of hospitals.

One major, ten captains, seven lieutenants—sub-assistant commissioners.

	Civilian Employés.	Monthly pay of
One superintendent schools, at monthly pay of		$150 00
Nine contract surgeons, each	" "	100 00
One special agent,	" "	125 00
One agent for St. Simon's Island,	" "	100 00
One	" "	125 00
One	" "	100 00
Four clerks, each	" "	75 00
Two clerks, average	" "	87 50
Seventy-seven persons employed as nurses, laundresses, ambulance drivers, and hospital-stewards, at average pay per month, each		12 00

In addition to the foregoing there are one hundred and seventy-seven agents of the bureau, citizens of Georgia, who were appointed by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, in accordance with a resolution of the Georgia State convention, passed October 30, 1865, providing for such appointments. These agents are not paid from the bureau funds, but by fees allowed them for approving contracts, and for other official duties.

Alabama.

One major general—assistant commissioner for the State.

Three majors, one captain, five lieutenants—on staff duty.

One lieutenant colonel, six captains, two lieutenants—sub-assistant commissioners.

	Civilians.	
Eleven contract surgeons, each at monthly pay of		$100 00
One superintendent education, at monthly pay of		150 00
Three civilian agents,	" "	150 00
One	" "	100 00
Fourteen clerks,	" "	100 00
One clerk,	" "	80 00
One clerk,	" "	75 00
One hospital steward,	" "	50 00
Three	" "	80 00
Thirty-six hosp'l nurses average each, per month		7 83

Mississippi.

One major general, assistant commissioner for the State.

One colonel, two majors, two captains, two lieutenants—on staff duty.

The assistant commissioner and the staff in connection with their duty as Bureau officers, are performing military duty.

On Bureau duty only—eleven captains, ten lieutenants, sub-assistant commissioners.

	Civilians.	
One superintendent education, at monthly pay of		$150 00
Five clerks, each	" "	125 00
One printer,	" "	100 00
One superintendent of buildings,	" "	125 00
Five contract surgeons, each	" "	100 00
Four hospital stewards, each	" "	88 85
Twenty-six hospital attendants, &c., each at average	" "	11 03
Four carpenters, each at average	" "	52 50
Three teamsters, each	" "	15 00
Four orderlies, each	" "	15 75
Twelve laborers, each at average	" "	19 58
Two night watchmen, each	" "	15 00

Louisiana.

One brigadier general, assistant commissioner for the State.

One major (surgeon), six captains, two lieutenants—on staff duty.

One lieutenant colonel, one major, fourteen captains, sixteen first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, sub-assistant commissioners.

One chaplain, one lieutenant, on temporary duty.

	Civilians.	
Seven contract surgeons, each at monthly pay of		$100 00
Five clerks,	" "	125 00
Two clerks,	" "	112 00
Five clerks,	" "	110 00
Eight clerks (average),	" "	76 80
Seven clerks	" "	55 00
One sup't plantation dep't,	" "	150 00
Two school directors,	" "	125 00
One wagonmaster,	" "	75 00
Six artificers,	" "	55 00
Twenty teamsters, laborers, messengers, and porters, at average pay each per month,		22 35
Thirty-two nurses, cooks, and in hospital, at average pay each per month,		9 78

Texas.

One brigadier general, assistant commissioner for the State.

One lieutenant colonel, two majors, one captain, one lieutenant—staff duty.

Two colonels, one major, ten captains, four first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, sub-assistant commissioners.

	Civilians.	
One contract surgeon, at pay per month,		$100 00
One sup't of schools,	" "	208 83
Two clerks, each	" "	125 00
Three clerks, each	" "	75 00
One printer,	" "	125 00

The number of persons to whom rations have been issued in each of the above-mentioned States since the 1st of December, 1865, and up to the 1st of April last, was as follows:

Georgia.

	Freedmen. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	964	543	1507
January,	1043	562	1605
February,	1154	511	1 78
March,	1364	555	1919
	White Refugees. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	201	171	372
January,	12	—	12
February,	20	3	14
March,	38	74	112

Alabama.

	Freedmen. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	1324	915	2240
January,	1157	1269	2425
February,	2217	1876	4093
March,	2733	2789	5518
	White Refugees. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	1140	2149	3289
January,	1983	3272	5255
February,	4890	8103	13,083
March,	5631	11,464	17,115

Mississippi.

	Freedmen. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	286	284	570
January,	406	290	696
February,	524	403	927
March,	315	250	565
	White Refugees. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	20	—	20
January,	18	25	43
February,	23	43	65
March,	22	96	118

Louisiana.

	Freedmen. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	714	307	1021
January,	845	347	1192
February,	822	336	1158
March,	1050	338	1388
	White Refugees. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	29	22	51
January,	9	15	24
February,	7	13	20
March,	5	5	10

Texas.

	Freedmen. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	29	3	32
January,	57	10	67
February,	77	15	92
March,	31	14	45
	White Refugees. Adults.	Children.	Total.
December,	11	4	15
January,	4	0	4
February,	3	4	7
March,	0	0	0

NECESSITY FOR RELIEF.

The necessity for the relief furnished will not extend beyond the present season except in northern Georgia and Alabama, where probably a limited amount of assistance may be requisite for some time longer, unless these States are able to make provision for their own poor. Much, however, depends in all of the States herein mentioned upon the success of this year's provision crop.

DISPOSITION OF THE CITIZENS.

But little or no encouragement has been given to the operations of the bureau by the citizens of any of these States, except Alabama and Georgia, in which the assistant commissioners, Generals Tillson and Swayne, have removed much of the prejudice against the bureau by wisely securing the co-operation of the civil authorities.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

A great reduction in the expenses of the Bureau, and a reform which would render it far less objectionable than it is now, would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employés not in the military service of the government. This would reduce the expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., the following amounts:

Georgia,	$34,584	per annum.
Alabama,	38,312	" "
Mississippi,	30,276	" "
Louisiana,	35,984	" "
Texas,	10,896	" "
Total,	165,052	" "

All the labor performed by these employés, except perhaps the occasional services of a contract surgeon, might be discharged by details from the troops. In previous reports we have recommended the mustering out of the duties of the bureau and the military. We would again respectfully urge this amalgamation, and that one set of officers should be required to perform the joint duties, thus avoiding the expense of maintaining two establishments.

Georgia.

The Bureau in Georgia, under the management of the present able and efficient assistant commissioner, Brevet Major General Tillson, has been honestly administered, and has accomplished all the good of which the system is capable. It has been assisted by the Governor, by the judges of the Supreme Court, by the civil authorities, and to some extent by the citizens. The amended laws of Georgia are fully as liberal as those of any northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with the white man as to his civil rights. Notwithstanding this fact, we have found that agents of the Bureau have taken cases out of the hands of the civil authorities, and have tried and disposed of them in a manner never contemplated by the laws of the State. For instance, the citizen judge of the Freedman's Court at Savannah sentenced two negroes to thirty days' labor on the chain-gang, on the charge of horse-stealing, to which they pleaded guilty. A white man committing the same offence would have been liable, under the State laws, to be sentenced to the penitentiary, or even to death, at the discretion of the jury. In cases previously disposed of in this same court, one freedman, for assaulting with a knife with intent to kill, was fined twenty dollars, and another freedman, for a similar offense, was sent to prison for five months, when, by the laws of Georgia, the punishment prescribed for the crime is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten years. Decisions such as these must of necessity create among the white people a feeling of contempt for the freedmen's courts, and of ill-will towards the United States government, which permits such an unjust interference with the laws of the State. In the freedmen's court at Macon, presided over by Captain Louis J. Lambert, more serious irregularities have occurred. A Mr. M. J. Morgan and his son, a Mr. Boulton, and a Mr. Stansel Barwick were tried in this court for cruelty to a freedman, were convicted, and were fined in the aggregate of $550. The fines imposed upon the two Morgans, amounting to $300, were reported by the agent, but no account was rendered of the remaining $250. Captain Lambert, in a written explanation herewith forwarded (marked A), states that the money and papers in this case were locked in his office, and that he made up his report from memory. It does not appear, however, that Captain Lambert made any official mention of the burglary until after this discrepancy was discovered by us. We found in Captain Lambert's records, as a rule, were very loosely kept, and that his predecessor, who had collected thousands of dollars, had left no record or evidence behind him of the disposition made of the money received. A similar absence of records prevented our making a thorough investigation in other offices in the State.

The freedmen of Georgia, when we went through the State, were generally at work, and wherever their wages were remunerative and regularly paid them, were contented and doing well.

Alabama.

In this State Major General Wager Swayne, the assistant commissioner, has pursued a discreet, liberal, and enlightened policy in administering the affairs of the Bureau, laboring on all occasions to secure the cooperation of the civil authorities and the good effects of the judicial machinery of the State a recognition of the rights essential to the security and well being of the freed people. This policy of General Swayne has produced a much more kindly feeling towards the bureau than exists where its agents have assumed to exercise judicial powers.

Though the administration at headquarters has been satisfactory, subordinate agents have been guilty of considerable irregularities.

The following-named officers and agents of the Bureau in Alabama are engaged in planting:

Captain and Brevet Colonel C. Cadell, jr., assistant Adjutant general.

G. A. Harmont, local agent at Montgomery.

J. F. Bishop, agent at headquarters, late chief quartermaster of the bureau.

C. W. Buckley, superintendent of education.

S. S. Gardner, late agent at Selma.

Our attention was called to the alleged misconduct of the agent at Greenville in selling government rations, but as General Swayne himself had undertaken to investigate the matter, we did not inquire into the case.

We found the freedmen in Alabama working well on the plantations, but the heavy rains had swollen the streams out of their banks, doing immense damage to the crops, and some apprehensions were felt that the freedmen who were working on shares would lose their labor and would not be able to make subsistence for themselves and families.

Mississippi.

The merging of the Bureau with the Military Department of this State has placed the control of freedmen's affairs in the hands of Major Thomas J. Wood, the department commander. General Wood has greatly improved upon the administration of his predecessor, Colonel Samuel Thomas, whose policy was not calculated to produce harmony between the races. There is still, notwithstanding the change of policy introduced by General Wood, more ill-feeling existing between the whites and blacks in Mississippi than we found elsewhere. There are, however, causes operating in certain localities in this State beyond the control of any policy the bureau might adopt, producing antagonism and bloodshed. This is the case at Grenada, where an organized band of desperadoes have for some times past held the town in terror, and in April last murdered Lieutenant Blanding, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. The respectable citizens, who themselves have been subjected to outrage by this gang, strongly condemned the crime, and sought to have the murderers brought to justice.

At Meridian, in the same State, a condition of things nearly as bad appears to prevail. The bureau officer there, Major J. Knox, of the Veteran Reserve corps, was fired upon in the night a few months ago, for what reason we were unable to learn, as he seemed to be an excellent officer and on good terms with the people generally. These were the only cases of outrage on officers of the bureau. In other districts the agents were well protected.

At Columbus, Major Smith, of the Veteran Reserve corps (the agent stationed there), made some remarkable statements to us, which, perhaps, may show the way in which the reports of agents of the bureau are sometimes conceived. He at first said that the people of the district were all disposed that the freedmen were doing well, and were kindly treated by all except the poorer classes of whites, from whom alone they required protection. In a very few minutes afterwards he asserted the outrages on freedmen had been committed by two-thirds of the planters in the neighborhood. When pressed to state specifically the nature of the outrages and by whom committed, he mentioned three only, all of which had been committed on the same plantation by the overseer, and all of which had been remedied by the planter himself as soon as his attention was called to them. On investigation we found the statements of this officer as to the ill-treatment of negroes grossly exaggerated, and learned that the agent himself had on one occasion advised a planter with whom he was dining to "club" any negro who refused to work.

Aside from the places of which we have spoken as being invested by bad men, we found the negroes in Mississippi working industriously, and as a rule kindly treated and doing well. In this State, where we have visited, the officers of the bureau formerly imposed and collected fines, and many kept no records. We found a marked instance of this kind at Grenada, where a former agent of the bureau, Chaplain Livermore, did a thriving business in the way of collecting fines, selling rations and government horses and mules. This officer seems not only to have collected fines ranging from fifty cents to five dollars from the freedmen for marrying them, but also attempted to exact fees from resident white ministers for giving them permission to marry freedmen. In cases where the negroes were unable to pay the sum demanded of them for proving their contract or marrying them, the civil records show that personal property, in one case seizing a negro's empty wallet and jack-knife for a balance of fifty cents. This close driving is probably to be accounted for by the fact that Chaplain Livermore openly expressed his intention to return to Illinois with ten thousand dollars in his pocket. After he had been removed from his post he offered a military officer fifty dollars for his influence to retain him in his position. Chaplain Livermore left no official papers behind to show the disposition he had made of the funds received. A large amount of money was also collected by the first two agents at Columbus in the shape of fees and fines, and so far as we could learn no account was ever rendered of it. This class of officers have lately been mustered out, or have disappeared. Under the present administration the agents exercise no judicial powers.

Louisiana.

The bureau in this department is more in need of retrenchment and reform than in any other State we have visited. More money has been collected, and more money has been squandered in Louisiana than in any other three southern States. The expenses of the bureau, as accounted for for the fiscal year ending the 1st of June, 1866, were over three hundred thousand dollars. To meet this expenditure there were collected in taxes and rents the following amounts:

For school purposes,	$36,387 36
From rents,	92,431 90
From poll tax,	40,940 11
From corps d'Afrique tax,	23,000 00
From fines,	673 10
Total,	$2 3,448 47

Leaving a deficit of $80,657 33 to be paid out of the national treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transportation, rations, and quartermaster's supplies furnished by the government. It is difficult to determine to what use the vast amount of property held by the bureau has been applied. At the very lowest estimate, the property taken possession of as confiscated or abandoned amounts in value to ten millions of dollars, and the rents returned as above mentioned are less than one per cent. on the entire value.

The expenditures of the bureau under the present administration for agents, civilian clerks and employés about its headquarters alone, amount to not less than $40,000 a year, exclusive of the staff officers and orderlies in the military service.

A large proportion of the money expended on the freedmen's schools under the administration of the Rev. T. W. Conway, late Assistant Commissioner, we are satisfied was squandered. Mr. Matthew Hildeth, formerly chief clerk in the school department, in evidence before us—which is hereto appended, marked "B"—stated that in September, 1865, Captain Pease, the school superintendent, reported officially that there were schools in operation and in flourishing condition, when, in fact, there were two. He was also sworn to before us that the books and records, which would have shown this report to be inaccurate, were destroyed in Captain Pease's office, and others substituted. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless it was to account for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teaching. On examining the payroll No. 2 for the month of August, 1865, we found that after it had been certified and approved, names had been added, and the totals erased and changed on every page. We found also a discrepancy of several hundred dollars between the pay-rolls for this month and the labor roll No. 15.

From the sworn testimony also hereto appended, it will be seen that Captain Morse, appointed provost marshal of the bureau by Mr. Conway, made the provost marshal's office a slave-pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at five dollars a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policemen who made the arrests. This officer further collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons arrested by him for various offenses, and his books only show receipts from this source amounting to $675 10.

The Bureau is cultivating a large plantation in this State, for which it pays ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year as rent. We can scarcely imagine the extension for renting land on account of the United States, when the government, through each Congress, is giving away millions of acres of public lands to corporations.

Major General Absalom Baird is the Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana, and was also military commander of the Department when we visited it. He has undoubtedly improved upon the administration of Mr. Conway.

Texas.

The facilities for traveling in Texas being so limited, and the State so large, we found it impossible to make such an investigation as would enable us to report fully upon the condition of affairs in the department. The headquarters of the bureau are located at Galveston, and a few agents are stationed in the most accessible and populous parts of the State. As to the condition of affairs in the interior, we were unable to obtain accurate information, either from the agents of the bureau or from any other sources. We visited Richmond and Houston, where we met several of the agents from other districts. Who were there in attendance on a court-martial.

At Richmond, Captain Sloan, the agent of the Bureau, is engaged in planting, in connection with his former clerk. Captain Porter, and an ex-officer of the rebel army, Captain Mitchell. Captain Sloan denied, under oath, that he was or ever had been interested in the plantation of Messrs. Porter and Mitchell, but Major Pearson, commandant of the troops at that post, and Dr. Boyd, post surgeon, both subsequently swore before us that Captain Sloan had told them repeatedly he was interested in the farm, and had mentioned to them the amount he expected to realize by it. Complaints were made to us by other persons that Captain Sloan had employed the power of the Bureau to take negroes from their plantations and place them on his own. We append the testimony taken in this case, marked "C."

Amongst the agents we met at Houston was Lieutenant C. F. Hardenbrook, 1st V. R. C., agent at Beaumont, Jefferson county, who stated to us that the freedmen were doing well in his district, and that the disposition of the people was very fair. Most of the freedmen were engaged in herding stock, and were paid from ten to fifteen dollars a month, in coin. He subsequently mentioned that he had recently arrested Dr Houston, a citizen in his district, on the report of a freedman that the doctor had said he did not regard his parole but, finding it was impossible to obtain evidence against his prisoner, he had been obliged to release him. This officer reported to us other actions of his own equally absurd as this, satisfying us that he was utterly incompetent for his position.

Having heard unfavorable reports from the Brenham district, we examined the agent, Captain S. A. Craig, 17th Veteran Reserve corps, whom we also met at Houston. He stated that his predecessor, Lieutenant Arnold, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, had kept no records, and had left nothing in the office but a list of contracts and a file of orders, and he could give us no information of his official acts. We are satisfied that most of the complaints made against Captain Craig are groundless.

All the bureau agents in Texas exercise judicial powers in both civil and criminal cases, and in the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions frequently arrest and imprison respectable citizens upon mere rumor. Captain Sloan, the bureau officer at Richmond before alluded to, while at Galveston court of his district, arrested a respectable citizen and put him in prison on the plea that he wanted him as a witness in a case which he only knew from rumor would be brought before him.

Ten of the thirty-five agents in this State are citizen planters. One of them, Colonel McConnaughee, agent in Thornton county, was formerly a colonel in the rebel army, and was appointed an agent of the bureau by General Gregory, then Assistant Commissioner for the State, while still unpardoned.

We heard many rumors with respect to General Gregory himself being engaged in planting, but on investigation we concluded that these statements were unfounded. While we believe General Gregory to have been honest in his administration, we think his extreme views and policy produced ill feeling and bitterness between the whites and blacks.

So far as we saw or were able to get information in Texas, the freedmen were working well and the crops were promising. The wages paid, all the payments being made in specie, were better than in any other department.

Brevet Major General J. B. Kiddoo is the present Assistant Commissioner for Texas.

Summary

We are of opinion that at the close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Bureau did good. The people of the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working under a free-labor system, were desirous of getting rid of them, and during the summer of 1865 judicious bureau and military officers did much towards restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing the freedmen. Before the close of 1865 there was an entire revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprang up towards the freedman, resulting, perhaps, mainly from the conviction that his labor was desirable and profitable, and the only labor to be had. The necessity of the bureau then ceased. Since then, while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive, in the aggregate, of more harm than good. It has encouraged and will perpetuate idleness as long as it exists, though administered by the purest and wisest men of the nation. The freedmen regard its presence as evidence that they would be unable without it, and the white people consider it an imputation upon their integrity and fairness as espionage upon the official action of all their courts and institutions, as well as upon the private conduct of their citizens. Both races are thus made suspicious and bitter by an agency which, in the present reorganized condition of civil government and society in the southern States, is powerless to advance the interests of either.

The best protection the freedman has in the South is the value of his labor in the market, and if he is left free to dispose of this, at all times, to the highest bidder, unshackled by contracts made for him by Bureau officers, no apprehensions need be felt for his safety or his success. If the freedmen could at this moment demand the wages which the high price of the products of the South would justify, one dollar per day and board would be the ruling wages, instead of ten or twelve dollars per month, the prices now paid. But they cannot take advantage of the demand for their labors they are bound by contracts, enslaved for twelve months, through the agency and influence of the Freedmen's Bureau. The hands of the Mississippi river steamboats were not required to make contracts, and they are getting forty dollars per month and their board for labor less exacting than that of a plantation negro. The freedmen on the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers are getting, on the rice plantations, from ten to fifteen dollars per month, under contract for the year, while the laborers employed on the Georgia Central railroad, which runs between these streams, are getting one dollar and a half a day. Some complaints were made to us by the planters on the Savannah river that their laborers were discontented, and did not work as required by the contracts. One of the planters, a practical, liberal-minded man, explained the cause of discontent to be the rate of wages at which the negroes were hired. He said, "I can get hands enough, and good work done, too, by paying a dollar a day and rations, and I am paying that and expect to pay even more. I can give three dollars a day and make money. The negro is going to make all he can out of his freedom—and he has a right to do so." The radical policy advocated by this gentleman—a policy strongly in accordance with justice and sound political economy—is defeated by the contract system inaugurated and forced into practical operation by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. We met with instances of freedmen working for ten dollars a month and rations, nearly one-half the wages paid by the bureau, while in the same field, doing the same work, other freedmen not under contracts were getting one dollar a day and rations. In all of the large towns of the Mississippi valley, during the months of May and June, planters were offering one dollar a day and rations for freedmen, while under the sanction of the government, given by the officers and agents of the bureau, thousands of freedmen were working under contract for ten dollars per month. If the freedmen are left free to contract, the demand for their labor and competition among employers will secure them good wages and kind treatment. They will not contract with men who treat them harshly or fail to pay them, as is abundantly proven by the fact that many planters who treated their former slaves cruelly are now unable to hire freedmen to work for them, and have been obliged to sell or lease their plantations.

We are unable to discover why the simple rules which regulate and control the relations of labor and capital in the northern States should not obtain as well in the South—why the national government should permit the laboring man to sell his labor to the highest bidder in one section of the country and appoint an agent to sell it for him in another section. It is undoubtedly true that if the freed people of the South were not bound by contracts their wages would be at least fifty per cent. higher at this time than they are, and there would be less discontent among the freedmen than now exists, and far less duty for the agents of the bureau to perform. Almost the only dissatisfaction existing at this time among the freedmen results from the low rates of wages at which they have been hired under the influence and with the approval of the agents of the Bureau. Besides, content makes the freedman unwilling to work. Their indolence provokes the planter, who frequently resorts to violence to enforce his contracts, and this makes business for the officer who sanctioned the contract. Investigation follows, resulting generally in fining the freedmen at fault for refusing to labor according to their contracts, and they are required to return to the plantation, while the planter is admonished to curb his temper. In some cases of this nature the contract is declared forfeited by the conduct of the planter, who goes away from the bureau feeling that a decision has been made that the freedmen are not bound to fulfil their agreements. This fault—the cause of the difficulties in the contract, which has been unjustly forced upon the poor freedmen. It must not be inferred from what we have written that we are opposed to the freedmen contracting with the planters. By no means. We believe the very best thing they can do is to make contracts either for a share of the crops or liberal wages, but we are opposed to agents of the national government assuming to hire them out, prescribing the terms of service, and stipulating for the wages to be paid them. They are not free so long as any such control is exercised over them, nor can they ever receive just reward for their labor while they are compelled to hire within a given time for a specified term. In Mississippi and other States, freedmen were compelled, by orders from officers of the bureau, to enter into contracts within limited periods, which enabled all who wanted hands to get them at low wages, while, if the freedmen had not been interfered with, the demand for labor would have enabled them to secure just remuneration. It is a great error to suppose that the freedmen are not competent to enter into contracts for themselves. They are sharp at a bargain, know well what a good contract is, and are much better collectors than white people.

The system of contracts now existing in the South as enforced by the bureau is simply slavery in a new form. What is the difference to the negro whether he is sold for five dollars or five thousand dollars for thirty years to thirty masters, or for thirty years to one master? It is involuntary servitude in either case, and a practical defeat of the emancipation proclamation of the lamented President Lincoln. If the freedman leaves work to seek employment at better wages, he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedmen's Bureau and put to labor on the roads with ball and chain, as is provided by an order recently issued by General Scott, assistant commissioner for South Carolina. Tired of this eternal round of overwork, he desires to rest for a day, if he leaves the plantation to visit a relative or friend, it is made a penal offense, and a fine of fifty dollars is imposed, as will be seen by circular No 14 of General Kiddoo, assistant commissioner for Texas, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "E." If he refuses to contract at all, he is arrested by the bureau provost marshal and sold for a few dollars to the nearest planter, as in the case of Captain Morse, of New Orleans, already referred to. The coercive policy adopted by the bureau in this and other respects has been made a justification for the discriminating legislation of some of the southern States. The only remedy against a white man for a breach of contract is a suit for damages, and we can see no reason why the same remedy should not be applied and conceded in the case of the black man. The freedman has nothing to sell but his labor, and we are strongly of the opinion that he ought to be permitted to obtain for it the highest price it will bring. If he is a freeman, it is neither just or lawful for any person to assume control of him, and certainly no more just or lawful for an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to do so than for a southern planter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major General Volunteers.

J. S. FULLERTON,
Brigadier General Volunteers.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

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TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 11m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
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Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
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First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
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Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
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Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
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Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch

THE THREE ROSES.

Years since, when we were children, my mother took for the summer one of the many charming chalets by Lake Geneva. It peeped from a mass of flowers like a toy-house in the centre of a bouquet. The little hamlet in the vicinity seemed built up at random, within a garden. Even the old church, perched high up on the hills, was surrounded with flowering shrubs. It was a kindly neighborhood, and all the residents visited my mother on the spot. Out of their families came forth my three especial playfellows, Rose Sebille, Rose Grahame, and Rose Fonnereau. As I write their names, they steal, with my departed youth, like spirits to my side. Soon I hear their gay singing, and the little feet that never walked, except to church, pattering and dancing up the garden ways.

I, Frank, was the only representative of my sex among this merry band, was respected as a great authority and infallible reference, and had my own way in everything. Our favorite walk was to the cemetery, than which no palace garden was ever richer in sweet flowers. Long before we approached its sacred precincts, the air was laden with their fragrance. There was nothing melancholy to us in that delightful garden of rest. We had never seen death. We only felt we should be quiet, and not noisy and playful there, as in the presence of something holy. It was a kind of church to us, and while we reverenced it as much, I am afraid we enjoyed it more

Sometimes we would come suddenly upon black prostrate figures, still and quiet, like everything around; and the graves at which we had noticed these mute mourners had an especial interest, for the time.

Our French nurse, however, introduced us to a tomb that had a melancholy charm beyond all others. Until we came, no flower or garland had ever been placed upon it. Only a solitary willow sapling had been planted there, and that had died at once. There was a name, known to the world, and even to us; a date, and deeply cut, in larger letters, the single word "Proscrit."

I remember that we all stood weeping by his grave, as the nurse related to us the patriot's story. All that summer we laid fresh garlands on his tomb, and whether he knew it or not, never failed to wave an adieu to him as we left the gates.

That bright summer passed but too quickly away. We were often on the lake, sailing past Chillon, our great delight being to fraternize, by friendly signs, with the prisoners therein confined. There was something pleasantly mysterious in their dark figures, half concealed behind the iron bars. Once we had a great alarm.

In apparent answer to our amicable demonstrations, a formidable looking instrument was protruded from the barred casement. Were they going to fire upon us? No. Our boatman hastened to assure us it was only a fishing-rod, the use of which was permitted by a paternal Government, to pass away the time. But at no time did we ever observe a trout ascending to that lofty fishing bank.

Thus feeling, as I am sure we did, the beauty and grandeur of the scenes surrounding us, though without any artistic appreciation of them, we while away that happy summer until a certain crispness and flippancy in the breeze that came from the neighboring hills, reminded us that summer delights were over and autumn begun.

My mother prolonged her stay as much as possible; but, one morning, behold our rose-trees bending under pure white robes of snow! This was a hint not to be mistaken. In three days we were to go. We did what we could. We sullenly made a snow man, and so successfully that we deemed him worthy of the name of William Tell, and left him there, gazing with his black pebble eyes towards the crags and peaks he loved so well.

For ourselves, we were to go to a spot where snow was never seen, and there was sunshine for my mother the whole winter long. Our last days at Clarens were somewhat sad. I had to separate from my playfellows, for my suggestion to take the three Roses with us was overruled by the respective parents of these flowers, as well as my own. We made a last pilgrimage together to the grave of the "Proscrit," and deposited thereon a wreath of evergreens of prodigious size, while the three roses and my little sister, Rose Mary (who was, however, too small to be regarded as a regular Rose), mingled their tears, and those who were to remain pledged themselves to remember the "Proscrit" for our sake, as well as his own. With this unselfish bond we parted, crying (I will confess it) till we could cry no more, and of the many bitter partings since I can recall but *one* as bitter.

The only male friend I had left at Clarens was the young doctor of the village who had attended my mother, and often took me as his companion in his long professional drives or walks among the hills. He was full of life, as merry as a boy, and glad of any excuse to run races and jump ditches with me.

I corresponded with him after our separation, at first in round text and a succession of abrupt sentences, always ending with "my love to the Roses." As time went on I had more subjects of interest to dilate upon. His replies had a great charm for me, and, when my mother died, his was the one letter that broke the dull apathy of grief into which I had fallen, and taught me a healthier sorrow.

"You are ill," he said in his last letter; "I believe I can cure you. Leave London to-morrow, and, accidents apart, be with me on Thursday."

I obeyed; and thus, after an interval of just twenty years, returned to Clarens.

I found my excellent friend fatter than I could have imagined. Friends so often omit to mention the personal changes that are taking place in them, and photographs were at this time unknown. His hair was curiously streaked with white, as if he had dyed it with an unsteady hand, but there was the same kind beaming face, and the grasp of his hand was cordial, almost to pain. He had loved my mother, and our first talk was all of her. Insensibly we glided into other topics—old scenes and adventures—until, at last, I inquired for "the Roses."

"They are here—all here," he answered. "Rose Sebille, Rose Fonnereau, and—and Rose Grahame; but," he added gravely, "we will visit *her* last."

As we sat that evening in the familiar balcony, looking on the blue lake, and glancing every instant towards a chalet half-buried in trees and flowers, and fraught with so many a sweet and sacred recollection, I learned the story of the rest of my three bright roses, Rose Fonnereau.

We could discern, in the twilight, a grand old chateau frowning down upon us from an adjacent hill, though, to be literally correct, it presently began to shine and glisten in the rising moonlight, as only a Swiss chateau can. I knew it well, of course—knew its feudal history, its secret crypts, its torture tower, its dungeons. It had been, in my time, the paradise of bats and boys, its dark recesses offering splendid facilities for hide and seek. I knew the horrible post, scarred and scorched, to which victims in olden times were bound, while hot coals were applied to their feet. Happier times succeeding, the torture-chamber had become our chief playroom, while the lower prisons discharged the genial office of wine-cellars.

Ten years before, Rose Fonnereau had become the wife of the young heir of this place. The rejoicings lasted three days—garlands, flags, colored lamps, and fireworks turning the little village into a perfect fair. There was music and dancing for the young and agile, wine and other comforts for the poor, the inimitable cannon, whose voice is never mute in Switzerland upon the slightest disturbance; and thus was Rose Fonnereau, the beautiful and beloved, conducted to her husband's stately home.

Rose became the idol of the house. She was like a sunbeam that had found its way within those sombre walls to warm and cheer, and not one escaped its influence. Her husband had sole charge of the estate, his father, though living, being in feeble health. But every year he went alone upon a rambling excursion on the Alps.

Five years since he took his knapsack and alpenstock, and departed on his annual march, his Rose accompanying him some distance along the road, and returning alone in tears, for she always dreaded those lonely wanderings of his. He had promised to write continually, and requested that his letters should be addressed to a distant village across the mountains he intended to explore.

Rose never beheld him more. She knew not if he wandered, lost and starved to death upon the snow, or if his death was quick and unexpected, falling from some terrific peak, or whelmed in an avalanche, or, worse fate, murdered by some unknown hand. All that love and sorrow could devise was put in action, and for months the mountain-paths and plateaux were followed and searched, but without success. Once only was he heard of. He had hired a guide to take him to the village, situated beyond a dangerous and difficult pass—the village to which his letters were to be directed.

Four years later some human remains were found by shepherds or hunters in the neighborhood of the pass, but some distance from the ordinary road, and without a shred or relic of any kind to identify the victim, unless a slight peculiarity in the jaw could be relied upon as proof that it was indeed Rose's husband, who had been injured in his youth by the kick of a horse in the face. At all events, it convinced her, and the remains were laid reverently to their rest in the cemetery.

"I also," said the doctor, "believe it to be him. The guide with whom he ascended that fatal path was suspected and questioned, and though nothing was elicited to incriminate him, he was for a long time under surveillance. He was an ill-looking fellow, and bore the worst character in the village. The man's account was that the traveller had dismissed him when actually within sight of the village to which he was proceeding, and was last seen descending the path leading thither. It was, however, a significant fact that his watch, chain, rings, and money, as well as all the more perishable parts of his equipments had disappeared when the remains were found. His father expired on the day following the interment of his son's remains, and the mother is, I fear, dying. As for Rose, she is mistress of the castle and guardian to her boy, beloved by all around her. You shall see her to-day."

After this story, a perfectly true one, we sat for a little time in silence, watching the fatal mountain and the grim old chateau, with its turrets for the moment kissed into silver by the cold bright moon. Then the doctor, who was always depressed by the reminiscence he had just recounted, rose hurriedly, and, with an effort to be gay, wished me good night and pleasant dreams.

My dreams were *not* pleasant. They hovered incessantly between a death struggle on the mountains and a white face looking out into the moonlight, keeping, from habit, a dreary watch though hope was dead.

Next morning, at breakfast, a note was handed to the doctor, who laughed and passed it to me.

"Come, Frank, your walk among the Roses begins forthwith. We will be off in ten minutes."

The note, Englished, ran thus:—

"Dear Sir:—Pray come at once. Marie has cut off the top of her thumb. Receive, dear sir, the assurances of my very high consideration. R. STAMFFER."

We were quickly ready, and in the carriage.

"Well," said the doctor, "you certainly take things calmly enough. I expected to find you in a fever of excitement and impatience."

"Me? Why so? What has this rather dirty little note to do with *me*? And who upon earth is 'R. Stamffer?'"

"Is there no instinct in human affection," asked the doctor, with assumed gravity, "that might whisper to you that this note is from no less a person than Rose Sebille? She married Karl Stamffer, a German Swiss, about eight years since, and is, I assure you, a model housewife—a perfect 'neat mother,' as the Germans say. She has five children, is grown very fat, and——My dear Frank, you look quite pale. What's the matter?"

"I—well, I don't know exactly," I replied. "All these changes have come about unobserved by *you*. I had in my mind a little bright-haired fairy in short frocks and trousers, whose flounces were, day after day, distributed among the brambles in our haunts of play. And now—— Well, well."

We drove through the old scenes—past our chalet, past the gate, and the path where Rose Sebille, who had become Stamffer, sobbed out her adieux, with the rest—past the old plane-tree avenue, and the little pier on which I had passed many an hour catching the little pale green specimens of fish, the like of which I have never met with elsewhere. Then on past Chillon, always at our side the deep blue lake, and, beyond, the royal Alps of Savoy, crowned with cloud and snow, and smiling or frowning as the sunshine or the shadows fell.

"There is Rose Stamffer's mansion," said my companion, pointing to a pretty chalet on the side of a hill.

We left the high road and turned into the approach, under the cool shade of an avenue of limes. It really seemed a delicious spot.

There was a large court or farm-yard at the side of the house, across which people were hastily passing and repassing. Evidently something of an exciting nature was going forward. We rang a large bell, which gave forth what seemed an unnecessarily vociferous peal, and was responded to by several dogs, that burst forth barking furiously. Then appeared a female form, with bare and reddish arms, a wide, good-natured face, fringed all round with little light curls, and a waist of considerable size, girt with a discolored apron, which the wearer sought to undo, but, failing, tried it up round her portly form.

"I am so glad to see you, doctor," she called out, in a voice which, though sweet, was certainly loud. "Marie has cut off the top of her thumb, and I am sure you can sew it on nicely again! How untidy I am!" (This in a series of melodious shouts.) "I am not fit to see anybody! We have just killed a pig, and we are going to cut him up! Madame G——'s young ladies are come to help us with the sausages! I beg your pardon, sir," (to me); "pray walk in. This way."

I saw my friend suppressing his laughter as we went away—stumbling over chairs, benches, etc., that had been brought into the passages from the kitchen, to be out of the way of the porcine solemnities, to which, in middle-class Swiss establishments, everything succumbs at least once a year.

Presently the suffering Marie, accompanied by the top of her thumb, was conducted into the room. She had endured much pain, and—after the manner of the poorer Swiss, when attacked by malady in any part of their frames—had tied a handkerchief over her head!

The thumb was quickly restored to its pristine shape; and then the doctor, turning gravely to the stout lady with the rosy arms, quickly observed:—

"Madame Stamffer, here is a gentleman who desires to kiss your hand! Surely you remember Frank C——?"

There was a little scream, or rather shout—a merry laugh, and both my hands were in the grasp of Rose Sebille. Soundly shaken they were, and it was with labor and difficulty, by flashes, it seemed, that I began to recognize in this huge hearty woman my fairy Rose. Then, too, that horrible pig loured over the scene; and, even while the little volume of our youth began to open before us, the duties owing to the yet undismembered brute fell like a shadow across the page.

Maid Marie, who has discarded her handkerchief and her tears together, now reappeared, and making two imaginary gashes across her mottled arm, whispered anxiously in her mistress' ear.

Taking this as a signal to depart, we rose; but our hostess had no idea of parting with so old an ally.

"You must stay with us, dear Mr. Frank—dear Frank—and indeed you can be of the greatest service to us, for Mr. Stamffer is gone to Berne, not to return till to-morrow, and hands are scarce."

I looked at Marie's decapitated thumb, and thought my own might become scarcer. But Rose would take no denial.

"Let the doctor go his rounds, and join us at dinner at six. You can drive home by moonlight."

Thus it was settled. The doctor drove his way, and I was conducted to the scene of recent slaughter.

Dear Rose! She called me Frank, as she had done twenty years ago, and her pleasure at the meeting was honest and unfeigned. She was in the highest spirits. The children had gone on a visit to a neighbor, to be out of the way in pig-week, and she had nothing to divert her attention from the pig and me.

In a large kitchen, seated about a table, were about a dozen girls, while several ladies of riper years hovered about, brandishing large knives, like scimitars, and the disabled Marie haunted, like an unquiet spirit, the scene of her former exploits.

Rose, as she entered, armed herself hastily, as if the pig were still alive and standing desperately at bay. Then she introduced me, as an old and valued friend, to most of the assembled company, including the pastor's daughter, the prefect's widow, and the syndic's wife.

The schoolgirls were merely neophytes, and had come to be initiated by the elder priestesses into the mysteries of this horrible sacrifice. I bowed to the ladies and to circumstances; but there, stark and ghastly, reclined upon the table the miserable pig, and seemed to concentrate all my faculties, by a horrible fascination, upon itself.

I was conscious of a voice remarking complacently, that all had been "magnifiquement arrange," and that now they would begin, in reply to which everybody said "tres-bien," and so did I. I remember that, stooping for my hat to prepare for flight, a small, finely tempered hatchet slid into my hand.

Seeing that I was suspected, I took a stern resolution, and bracing my nerves up the occasion, determined to be priest, butcher, anything but the object of ridicule of the impatient assembly.

"Let me begin!" I said, striding forward, and, waving my hatchet in the air, with a wild war-whoop I shut my eyes and struck a savage blow. A shrill scream arose. I had missed the brute's body, and only cut off an ear.

Rose applauded my zeal, but, with some mistrust in my skill, undertook to direct my further operations. The hatchet and the post of honor had (she said) been unanimously assigned to me, and I must do my best.

I decline to state, minutely, to what that amounted. I believe that, had the pig been alive, and sensible of the playful havoc I was making with his carcase, I could scarcely have suffered more. I cut and slashed, and hacked and hewed, conscious only of the one desire to reduce the brute to the smallest possible dimensions. At length, whether excited by the commendations I received, or in obedience to some strange law of our nature which I have never yet had time to investigate, it certainly came to pass that I began to experience a certain sense of satisfaction in the work. Time, dinner, everything was forgotten, except only the beautiful proportions of the pig—"our" pig—for by this time I had fairly adopted him, and I was still the centre of an admiring band, executing a *chef d'œuvre* of skill and elegance (cutting off chops), when, casting my eyes round, I became aware of the figure of my friend the doctor standing at the door, and quivering all over with suppressed laughter. His presence broke the charm. But the work was done. The pig was dismembered from snout to tail. Covered with glory, I resumed my coat, and sunk from the butcher to the man. Dear Rose and I parted the best of friends, but I did not kiss her hand.

Time passed rapidly away, and still the doctor found some new reason to postpone our promised visit to my third Rose—Rose Grahame. At length one Sunday, after service, he led me through the vineyards, saying this was our opportunity. We took a familiar path, under walnut trees, winding ever up and up till it led us out upon the hill, and to the cemetery, my youth's Eden—the garden that love, stronger than death, kept ever sacred, on the mountain-side.

We entered the well-known gates, and presently were standing by the "Proscrit's" grave. But what is this beside it? Another grave! A little one. A little marble cross, a broken lily, and beneath,

"ROSE GRAHAME,
Æt. 5."

—*All the Year Round.*

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 7th day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

6 21 m6m

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM OIL AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue or cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post, the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
Trustee

6 29 t10t

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 7th day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

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Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, an Croup

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.

AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

7 9 mwsów rp

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Lessees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration of the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

June 29, Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 30, Peter D. Myers, Administrator of MARY A PICHON, deceased.
" 30, A. B. Warthman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD deceased.
" 30, Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON, deceased.
" 30, Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased.
" 3, Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3, Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased.
" 5 Henry M. Dechert, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5, Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7, William B. Robbins, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD deceased.
" 12, William H. Seeley and Lemuel H. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13, Fred'k Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S TAYLOR deceased.
" 14 Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18, Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20, Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE deceased.
" 21, Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23, John Esray, Jr., and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased.
" 24 Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, deceased.
" 24, Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, Etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 26, Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNER, deceased.
" 26, Joseph Eneu, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI deceased.
" 26, George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.

7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
Executors.

PHILADELPHIA June 1, 1866. 7 6 10t*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. (3 9 rp ws

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '8	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100.000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99,550 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15.000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170.000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	35, 0 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dalsett Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George G. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1y

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird of M. Baird & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. L. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leeming, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 2 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1829
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 18
Premiums	1,162,308 78

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11 467 53. INCOME for 1866 $719 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
1866.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
ELOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
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A Loyal Voice from Louisiana.

SPEECH OF HON. A. P. DOSTIE,

Delivered Before the Union Association of New Orleans, January 27, 1866.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The friends of the Union and Liberty, in reviewing the events that have convulsed our republic for the past four years, rejoice in the glorious fact that the most gigantic rebellion upon record has been crushed—that the "Confederate States of America" are but an idea of the past. To-day the flag of the United States waves over this vast country, proclaiming the blessings of freedom and humanity to every man of whatsoever race or color. Emblazoned upon its ample folds is the motto—No North, no South, no East, no West—the United States of America, one and indivisible. The leading traitors of the nation—the Davises and Breckinridges—with many of lesser stamp, now languish in prisons, awaiting trial and condemnation, or are fugitives from the justice of a people they have clothed in the habiliments of mourning, and who have doomed them to infamy, as the murderers of their fathers, sons, and brothers. To-day, fellow-citizens, the nation is sovereign. The Constitution, Laws, and Government command treason to be silent that Justice and Liberty may reconstruct the republic upon a basis that shall forever exclude slavery, and establish universal justice.

The friends of emancipation and of equal rights look triumphantly upon the overthrow of that infamous system, which was enveloping, with its anaconda folds, our republican structure, and undermining by its subtle poison the noblest of governments, that it might build upon its ruins an oligarchical despotism. We are now a nation of freemen. We claim that the people are the legitimate source of power. They command the enemies of liberty to cease their infernal work.

The Rebellion, which has baptized our country in blood, and caused hundreds of thousands to seal with their lives their devotion to liberty, has resulted in the liberation of four millions of human beings. It was a war of principles—of principles that, when once fairly inaugurated, must result in a full development of the republican elements which lie at the foundation of our Government.

The progressive spirit of the age sternly demanded that the despotism which the aristocracy of the South arrogated over the poor man, should cease, that the oppressed should have full privilege to enjoy the inestimable blessings of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But that the lingering aristocrats of the land seek to withhold these from the masses, we have ample evidence. What mean these late convulsive movements of the enemies of democratic republican liberty throughout the South? Why have they combined with the Copperheads of the North to overthrow the great work the friends of republican institutions have accomplished in the last four years?

Do we not discover in their attempts the machinations of a relentless, hydra-headed aristocracy repudiating still the immortal truths "that all men are equally free and independent;" that "government is instituted for the benefit, protection, and security of the people; that no free Government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, and virtue?"

Why do the Legislatures of the rebellious States so persistently refuse to recognize the fact that slavery has ceased to exist in our country? Alas! are not the men who compose these bodies, and who have met to make laws, the men who have for the last four years been imbruing their guilty hands in the blood of our heroes? Have not they murdered these noble men that slavery might become the cornerstone of their proposed despotism? Can we trust these men to give to freemen their rights? Patriots and statesmen, distinguished for their love of the Union, and all who truly love their country, exclaim against the outrage of having such rulers.

We are told by the Democratic party that this is President Johnson's policy. I do not believe that President Johnson intends to place traitors in power. I have had the honor of several interviews with him, and I was impressed by the conviction that he is a true patriot, an honest man, and able statesman. I do not believe it will ever be Andrew Johnson's policy to place political power in the hands of men who have labored to destroy the most beneficent of Governments. His past acts and words have ever been in direct antagonism to this suicidal policy. At Nashville, as Governor of Tennessee, he says:—"I, Andrew Johnson, hereby proclaim liberty—full, broad, unconditional liberty—to every man in Tennessee. Rebellion shall no more pollute our State. Loyal men, whether black or white, shall govern the State." Again, as President of the United States he says:—"In adjusting and putting the Government on its legs again, I think the progress of the work must be put into the hands of its friends. If a State is to be nursed until it gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies."

The great problem of reconstruction before the American people is now being solved by a Republican Congress, with which the President is in accord. There is no worthy basis for the Government of States but that basis which contains the elements of justice and of equal rights. The corner-stone of all republican governments must be the self-evident truths, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Shall the eleven rebellious States, which have declared these immortal declarations to be contrary to their policy of government, be allowed to send their representatives to Congress until they abandon their political heresies, as they have the field? Does not the dignity of the nation demand this? Does not freedom itself demand that none shall be sent to our National Legislature to represent the vital interests of these States but those who have been steadfast, devoted upholders of the Union, when the life of the nation was assailed? If this policy is not adopted and enforced we shall have treason again in our Congressional halls, and a new set of Davises, Breckinridges, and Slidells will seek to seize the reins of government and renew their war upon loyal men and upon the Union.

Heaven grant our Republic may never again be summoned to meet rebellion, begun by Senators, Legislators, and Governors—that liberty and civilization shall be draped in mourning by traitors; men who, having taken a solemn oath to maintain the Government, betray it, and thrust their swords of treason into the very vitals of the nation. In the name of God, let our Congressional and our Legislative halls be purified from the taint of treason! We cannot trust men to make laws for our State and for the nation, who, by their traitorous acts, have disfranchised themselves—have forfeited their right to vote or to hold office under the National or State Governments. Let them remain disfranchised until the evidence of their repentance is perfect. If this policy is not pursued, the peace and unity of the country will be constantly imperilled.

President Johnson has again and again declared that none but loyal men had a right to rule the country. While Governor of Tennessee he said:—"But in calling a Convention to restore the State, who shall restore and establish it? Shall the man who gave his means and influence to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? Again he says:—"Why all this blood and carnage? It was that treason might be put down, and traitors punished; therefore, I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there should be but five thousand men loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men shall control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely."

These are words worthy a Democratic Republican President, and we have reason to believe that our truly republican Congress will sustain these noble sentiments. Then will treason be made odious, and genuine loyalty and unimpeachable integrity be rewarded. Our republic will no longer be in danger of being buried beneath the powers of despotism. Treason will no longer threaten the peace, harmony, and unity of the nation. Anarchy, convulsion, and conflict will be among the things of the past.

Citizens:—In this work of reconstruction, let us earnestly labor with the patriots of our country to establish the principles of universal justice and impartial freedom. That in the reorganization, equity shall prevail. That there shall be no repudiation of just debts, and no recognition of the debts of Rebels; no slavery—nothing but justice.

Should men who made the Rebellion be permitted to possess the power they seek, and succeed with the Copperheads of the North in their conspiracies, we may, indeed, fear for the precious boon of liberty. We want no Rebel party in disguise. We must not imperil our glorious heritage by a misjudged magnanimity towards even the remains of an insolent aristocracy. This class are still contumacious Rebels, and, as such, are not worthy of confidence. They must suffer the ignominy due their crimes, and receive their just punishment that worketh repentance.

Long years these traitors have plotted the destruction of our Government—of the Constitution—of liberty. Let us hope and pray that in this great work of the reconstruction of States this Union may be based upon the national recognition of all men's inalienable rights, and that nothing may be endangered by precipitancy. As Mr. Colfax has said, "Let the work make haste slowly," and we can then hope that the foundation of our Government, when reconstructed on the basis of indisputable loyalty and freedom, will be as "eternal as the stars."

Freedom is the watchword of this age of progress. The decree has gone forth that liberty shall rule supreme in this Republic and throughout the world. The words of our martyred Lincoln were prophetic:—"This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In my opinion, before this work of restoration can be fully consummated, this Government must recognize and secure the equal political, as well as religious, civil, and moral rights of men.

My Friends—On the question of universal suffrage I feel as did Gadsden, of South Carolina, in reference to the Stamp Act of 1765, when he exclaimed:—"We stand upon the broad, common ground of those natural rights which we feel and know as men." The two elements now at work in our land are striving, the one to perpetuate freedom, the other to destroy the power which justice seeks to give man. Whence arises this bitter antagonism to the free, unconditional, and equal rights of the oppressed? Are these rights not denounced most fiercely by the infamous instigators of the Rebellion—the aristocratic conspirators of this country, who have declared, by words and by war, that power was more potent than right, and oppression than equity? The four millions of human beings made free during the past four years are not recognized as freedmen by their former masters. Their rights are not respected by them. The terrible events of the past four years have not opened their eyes to sight in this matter. They will not look upon truths which are in accordance with the laws of God and republican principles. Who were the loyal and steadfast friends of the best of Governments in her hour of peril? Who came forward by hundreds of thousands at the call of Abraham Lincoln, and fought with a courage unsurpassed by the bravest soldiers, helping the nation in the darkest hour of danger to turn the tide of battle, and win the precious victory that made safe the Republic? O friends! let us be just, and labor to extend to this portion of our fellow-citizens those rights the God of Nature has bequeathed in common—the right of self-government—of representation—of the ballot—for until these rights are given we cannot become fully a nation of freemen. Refuse the just demands of a brave and loyal people, and internecine war, discord, sectional and national strife will reappear, in some form, with their blighting effects upon the country.

It is said by the enemies of negro suffrage that this people are uneducated in the science of government, and therefore unfit for the right of suffrage. Have they not already proved to the world their capacity to appreciate all the truths necessary to be understood by the loyal citizens of the United States in order to maintain the rights of freemen? Do we not find them as anxious for the acquisition of knowledge as the white race? Contemplate some of the developments of freedom to this race. Go into the schools of the freedmen in this State, established by this munificent Government, where upwards of twenty thousand colored people are being educated. See with what avidity they apply themselves to the various branches of knowledge. Examine them in the progress of their various studies. Then, casting aside all prejudice of color, tell us if they have not capacity to understand and appreciate the principles which lay at the foundation of a truly republican government.

The loyal heart of the nation is fully aroused to the importance of educating the race morally, intellectually, civilly, and politically. The great defender of human liberty, Abraham Lincoln, says, in a letter to Governor Hahn, "I congratulate you in having fixed your name in history as the first Free State Governor of Louisiana. Now, as you are about to have a Convention, which, among other things, will possibly define the elective franchise, I barely suggest to you, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom."

President Johnson said, on this question of negro suffrage, "Were I in Tennessee, I would introduce negro suffrage, gradually, first to those who had served in the army, those who could read and write, and perhaps a qualification to others."

The voices of patriots all over the land are proclaiming that freedom and the right of suffrage are inseparable. It has become a historical fact that stands out boldly upon American records, that the black men of this country have vindicated this Government, and "cemented its foundation stones with their blood." Shall we then refuse them support to maintain the laws? Can we say, in justice, they shall not become citizens? The voice of liberty, in thunder tones which shake despotisms and make oppressors tremble, says:—"Freedom means universal rights, universal justice." That voice has been always speaking, not only in our own country, but through the patriots, statesmen, poets, and philanthropists of other nations. England has proclaimed universal liberty and human rights, through her Wilberforce, her Locke, her Pitt, her Shakespeare, and her Milton. Ireland, through her O'Connell, her Father Mathew, and her Curran, speaks loudly for the precious boon of liberty. Germany—freedom-loving Germany—sends forth her sweetest notes of freedom through her Schiller, Luther, and Humboldt. France breathed the pure, immortal flame of liberty from the fires which burst from the noble heart of Lafayette, whose pulse throbbed with that of our own Washington, as they struggled together for human rights. Italy boasts her Garibaldi—thousands of voices chant the strains of liberty at the mention of that name, associated forever with freedom.

In our own beloved land the combined voices of millions may be heard speaking for universal freedom, universal justice. Through our martyred Lincoln, her living Johnson, her Banks, her Butler, and hundreds of others, we speak. Louisiana has her Durant, her Hahn, and many others, who are raising their voices in favor of humanity and universal suffrage.

Can the sneers and scoffs of the enemies of freedom—the hiss of Copperheads, or the combined powers of any despotism, silence this voice? Never! Ideas do not travel backwards. This voice of freedom is now awakening those who have been fighting in the ranks of treason and rebellion. The Stephenses, Bells, and Reagans of the "so-called Confederacy" have recently had the exactration to discover "the truth" that freedom pointed to the right of suffrage. Who knows but we may live to see the Rebels who have gone to Brazil, in the hope of finding slavery, return with the conviction that equal rights, republicanism, and democracy are better than slavery and oppression.

God has given human beings reason and energy, and man has no right to chain that reason and energy by oppressive laws, or in any way prevent the exercise of those rights, which in equity belong to all. Kossuth, in reviewing the rights of man, exclaims, "Liberty is liberty, as God is God."

The adoption of the Constitutional amendment has exturpated slavery from our country. God grant that all things pertaining to its unjust laws or to its spirit may be extirpated! The Rebel Legislatures have recently made laws in direct opposition to the Constitutional amendment, which reads—"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

These Legislatures, also, true to their slavocratic instincts, ignore by their acts the self-evident truth that man has an inherent right to enjoy civil, religious, and political liberty.

There is not on earth a republic but this that legislates the rights of man away. No nation but this disfranchises freedmen because of their color or race. In slaveholding Brazil they do not go so far as do the enemies of negro suffrage in this country. In Brazil, freedmen, regardless of color, are equal before the law, and eligible to any office. In the British West Indies, the blacks were sent to the Republican Chamber of Deputies, as representatives. And yet, in what nation, we ask, have they fought for liberty as they have in our Revolutionary war, in the war of 1812, and in our recent great struggle for freedom?

In regard to political rights, we do not as a nation stand on the same broad basis as did our Revolutionary fathers. Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, and Hamilton went to the polls, and deposited their ballots where the negroes did theirs. These Revolutionary patriots advocated the cause of equal rights, and maintained the rights of all freemen to the ballot-box. The black man voted under Washington's, Adams', Madison's, and Jackson's administrations.

In five of the New England States they have been voting ever since the Revolutionary war. In Pennsylvania they continued to vote until 1838. In Maryland and Virginia they voted until 1832; in New Jersey until 1839; and in North Carolina and Tennessee until 1835.

Negroes, after fighting in New Orleans under Jackson, helped to elect the hero to Congress.

The black people of this country have been ardently and universally loyal, and ever ready to fight against the anti-democratic and anti-republican principles which despots have sought to establish in this republic. They are Americans by birth, and love freedom with an undying love, which they instinctively know is destined for all Americans.

At New Orleans, Mobile, and other cities, how did they spend the Fourth of July, 1865? Was not American freedom honored by them? Was not the memory of Abraham Lincoln glorified by this grateful people? On that day the black men of this nation proved themselves worthy to assist in carrying out the principles inculcated by the Declaration of Independence. They proved on that day their right to demand the same freedom the white man claims.

The negro wants no protection but just and equitable laws. He only asks, in the spirit of 1776, to be enfranchised from the thraldom of oppression. He knows as well as we do that distinctions growing out of color or race are incompatible with justice. This is an age of progress not only for the white man, but the black man.

The black man is becoming intelligent, and looks upon the enemies of liberty, just as the intelligent white man looks upon slavery, serfdom, vagrant acts, oppressions, and wrongs, as all just men do. He knows that the nation imperatively demands equal rights and justice, and believes, with us, that this demand will be satisfied. He exclaims with the friends of equal rights:—"Let there be freedom for all, education for all, labor for all!" Justice demands this, and nothing else will be satisfactory.

We want no more Opelousas ordinance, which prohibits freedmen from coming to town without special permission; which prohibits them liberty on the streets after 10 o'clock at night; which declares that freemen shall not reside within the limits of the town, unless they be in the regular service of some white person or former master; which refuses freemen the right to hold public meetings, to preach, or to carry arms; which refuses them the liberty to barter, or to sell goods, without the special permission of their employers, under the penalty of imprisonments, fines, or hard labor on the public roads. Neither must these persistant slaveocrats be permitted to put into operation those infamous laws enacted in the Rebel Democratic Legislature of 1865, which force freemen to contract away their labor, and submit themselves to slavery under new names.

We want no negro vagrant laws, no more jail fees, highest bidder, condition of poor and indigent persons of color!—no more reminders of the block, the ball chain, the "nigger dogs," the fugitive slave laws, and the slave gangs of the past.

Let this people alone to enjoy the same protection we are entitled to claim. Let this people, with the aid of justice and liberty, work out their own destiny. If they will not work let them starve; but give them an equal chance with us in the struggle of life.

When the slave oligarchy ruled in the plenitude of its power, the rights of the laboring classes were trampled under foot. Free labor was reduced to the level of slave labor. This shall be no more. The fiat has gone forth that labor shall not be subjected to a domineering, unscrupulous aristocracy. A new era has dawned upon this country. Labor in the future will be respectable and dignified, and command the best portion of the fruit it produces.

The Union party of Louisiana has labored earnestly and faithfully to wipe out the disgraceful laws of the State, that she might become one of the brilliant lights of the nation. Abraham Lincoln was the prime mover in this work of reformation. His sympathies were ever with the Republican movements. His voice, which can never be lost to this nation, was heard on the eve of his departure from earth declaring his sympathy with the Constitution of 1864, which ignored the Black Code of this State, abolished slavery, and the laws which governed it, from her statute books.

My friends, the Republican party of Louisiana—counting white men only—are in a minority in this State. A Rebel Democratic party, composed of domineering aristocrats, who one year ago were fighting against republican liberty, and who to-day are seeking to crush loyal men, both white and black, by a renewed tyranny, continue their satanic oppressions and wrongs, while they attempt to draw the veil of hypocrisy over their damnable conspiracies.

The National Republican party, to which all loyal men in the South belong, seeks to establish liberty and justice throughout the land. For the past four years it has been working for freedom and equal rights, against slavery and oppression; against that slaveocratic power which hates, with undying hate, free schools, a free press, free speech, and all that pertains to that freedom a just God designs for this mighty republic.

We are called upon to battle with these rebellious tyrants. In that work, my friends, we must be united. Our beloved Louisiana is in imminent danger from the deadly foes of freedom. Let us who love the Union and liberty, forget past differences, and combine to fight the oppressors who threaten to crush out the loyal element of this State. Shall we not with our President say, "Let us be united. I know there are but two parties now—one for the country and the other against it; and I am for my country?" While we embrace this noble sentiment, let us inscribe upon our republican banner the motto, "Union, Justice, Confidence, Freedom, Enfranchisement."

Freedom must triumph in our State. Louisiana must become the land of human rights—the land where every one can enjoy his own labor, his own soil—where all can claim the right to educate their own children, and have all the rights of human beings respected by their neighbor, and maintain the rights of self-government, of the ballot, and all other rights which impartial justice claims for the citizens of a magnanimous republic. Then we can vaunt our freedom; then will the foreigner no longer reproach America with slavery; then can we say, in truth, our land is the "asylum of the oppressed and the home of the free." Men of every nation shall cherish it as the land of human rights—the land where liberty means to enjoy manhood free and untrammelled, with all the inestimable rights of freedom in its broadest and fullest meaning. Then may the citizen proudly boast—I AM AN AMERICAN."

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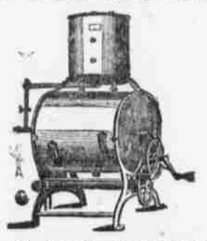
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PERSONAL.

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